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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Dr. Carrel Wants 'Elite Man' Must Be Modeled, Not Bred

Sees Institutes for Youth

Today Demands Larger Men

News Comes They Are Here

True Elites Have No Fear

DR. ALEXIS CARREL returns to New York from a European visit convinced that the time for the development of a true human elite is at hand. This distinguished scholar of the Rockefeller Institute and Nobel Prize winner has no thought of breeding his race of supermen, but rather, he would model them. The "true human elite," the conclusion is obvious, is not something attainable through mere processes of flesh and blood. Simply put, Dr. Carrel sees the ideal development coming through a conscious and orderly control of the factors which he believes make men what they are. Many thinkers, balking at this professor's heavy biology, will be encouraged and cheered by his conclusion. In effect he is striking the clear note that the crucible of these times is not leaving man where it found him—Triumph is ready to crown suffering in the development of palpably better men.

¶ Dr. Carrel would like to see institutes throughout the world in which the most promising young men would be trained in the technic of science and thought. His hope is "in men in whose minds all the chaos of human knowledge as it exists today would be synthesized." He sees wonder possibilities in controlling, during this sensitive development, the chemical, nutritional, psychological and physiological factors. The Rockefeller experimenter, glimpsing a revolutionary achievement, is moved by a great laboratory zeal. But presently he may recall that his late fellow-scientist Dr. Charles Steinmetz declared that in the next fifty years the greatest laboratories would be for spiritual discovery. The institute idea, itself, is not exactly new—The Three Wise Men of the East were early savants who found a great light in this way.

¶ Dr. Carrel's glorious impatience grows out of the fact that in the presence of today's large problems today's largest men appear weak and insufficient. The halo of conquest is too dim over wrinkled brows. This scientific investigator demands a man who will face new puzzles of life with equanimity, who will clarify intelligently, who will reach out with assurance to make his future what best may serve his no longer hidden ends. Wherefore Dr. Carrel speculates on telepathy, prophecy, clairvoyance, what not. He shies off a little from immortality because he cannot confine that in a test tube while it submits to his analytical solutions. But he is voicing a sane, immeasurable cry out of the world heart that must have its answer—He is calling for that ideal man whose presence is demanded by reason and depicted by revelation.

¶ Today human learning, in Dr. Carrel's words, is a half inchoate mass. It lets men slip, slide, dash themselves to pieces over economic and social precipices that appeared as logical as grand stairways. Human learning fails. Matter fails. The profoundest economic whisper is that the old remedies are remedying nothing. The most cheering news is off the watch towers. It is from here and there. It is in snatches of current experience in which somebody, obviously with a somewhat new idea, is meeting new needs. Dr. Carrel's elite man seems certain to arrive because the fragmentary evidence says that already he is here. He, in a vaguely beginning sort of way, is doing things—He is beginning to assert a little of the dominion which, not as development but as birthright, belongs to him.

¶ Specifically, the news has it that there are individuals who are not vastly troubled over whether Italy is to eat up Ethiopia, or whether Japan will assimilate China or China ruin Japan's digestion. There are found both men and women who have no grave concern as to whether bi-lateral or multi-lateral safety pacts are completed between the nations. Actually they don't fear crop or bank failure, famine or the threat of war. They underwrite the right future. Against the misty skies of these days they are thrusting out the wings of a spiritual assurance. They are not dreading storms because they are riding storms—Without the microscope of the laboratory these "true human elites" are discernible to the comprehending, awestruck eye.

¶ These claims of rifts through banked clouds are not preposterous. They are substantial. A reliable newspaper calls them accurate reporting. Such reporting, if hasty or inaccurate, would wrong these times. Instead, the facts glorify these times. Dr. Alexis Carrel is justified in his large expectation. The world of suffering men joins him in this. The burden is upon those who have the spiritual eyes to see. They must show the way. Such a way may seem astonishing; but it may not long astound. The world needs, demands, must have its men who are "true elite"—They will lead by the light of the inward grace that makes them what they are.

Model Oil City of Soviets Has Thousands in Slums But Everyone Finds Work

Baku in Caspian Area Held Inferior to Achievements of Capitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAKU, Azerbaijan, U. S. S. R.—Here on the shore of the Caspian Sea lies a district upon which Soviet Russia's state planners probably would be willing to rest their case for "planned economy." In Baku, they feel, state planning demonstrates advantages which to them seem obvious.

For Baku is the center of Russia's oil industry, an industry notoriously chaotic in most countries. Before the Soviets recovered Baku in 1921, its oil was divided among 300 concessionaires, chiefly foreign. The Soviets confiscated all these properties and turned them over to a single trust, Azneft, which produces and refines all oil in the district.

Russian Communists point out that Baku's vast oil resources, estimated at 1,350,000,000 tons, are now developed rationally, as they were not before, for the sole benefit of the state and therefore for the people of Russia. The district produced last year four fifths of Russia's oil, twice as much as was taken from the wells here four years ago. The profits, say the Communists, no longer go to individuals or outside the country. They are used to build up Russia's state industry, and a good share of them are turned back to Baku workers in schools, apartments, theaters, parks, workers' clubs, hospitals, and rest homes.

Impressed by these statements, the visitor to Baku is likely to be disappointed. Baku apparently is the best Soviet planners have been able to do, after 14 years of centralized control not only of the oil industry

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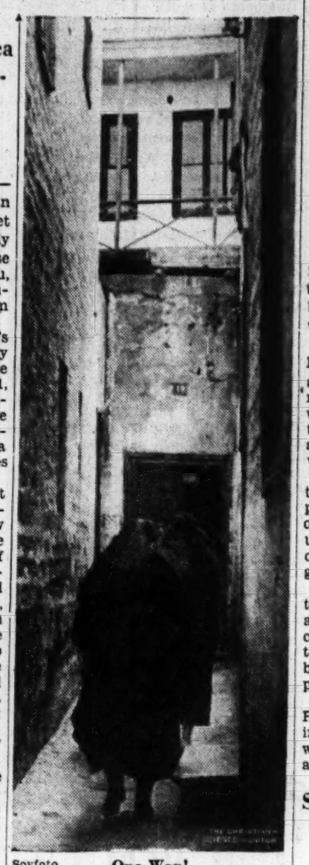

Sovfoto

One Way!
A Street in the Old Part of Baku

Split Widens In Strike At Pequot Mills

Salem Trouble Spreads but N. E. Labor Conditions Brighten

Cocheco Peace Seen

New England confronts threatening labor difficulties in several areas today, but is heartened by the probable dissipation of the Rhode Island woolen textile dispute.

Capital and labor of the Pequot Mills in Salem, Mass., drew farther apart today as the threats of the removal of these mills to the South were met by labor's decision to stick to its demands for a wage increase as the condition for going back to work.

On the other hand, cloud-filled textile skies in Rhode Island promised to clear today with mill owners agreeing to meet with union men in an attempt to iron out their differences and avert a general state strike.

In Concord, N. H., another strike, that of the Cocheco Woolen Mills approached settlement with the decision of the management to meet the workers. The trouble here had been over the rehiring of union picket workers.

Meanwhile, labor war threatened Putnam, R. I., where 300 workers in two mills walked out of the gates with demands for wage increases and better working conditions.

Salem Mill Strikers Double Efforts Despite Warning by Operators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 19—Despite the threats of mill owners here to liquidate and follow the general flight of textile capital to the South, representatives of the 2100 striking Pequot Mills workers in this city today refused to retract their demands for a 15 per cent wage rise.

Rather than retreat, labor today doubled its picket lines in front of the mills, accepting the ultimatum of mill owners as a challenge, if not a "bluff" to get them to show the white flag of surrender. The retort of mill owners today was that labor was signing its own "death warrant."

Bluff, Cry Employees

Thus does the jumble of events in Salem begin to follow the general pattern of events that drove the Hamilton Woolen Mills of Southbridge to liquidate, temporarily throwing 1200 workers on relief rolls, and seriously threatening the revenues of that two-industry town. Like the Hamilton workers, the 2100 employees of the Pequot Mills

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Eyes Potatoes

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J. B. Hutson
Chief of AAA Division of Tobacco, Rice, Sugar, Peanuts and Potatoes

AAA Seeks Way To Escape Storm From Potato Act

Hopes Cash to Enforce Troublesome Measure Will Be Denied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The Agriculture Adjustment Administration is counting on John R. McCarl, Comptroller General, to help it avoid enforcing the drastic quota provisions and penalties of the Potato Control Act.

Any potato program which is devised will come under the supervision of J. B. Hutson, head of the AAA division of tobacco, rice, sugar, peanuts and potatoes. Mr. Hutson admits that his section may be put in the anomalous position of being ordered by law to impose compulsory potato control, but of being unable to do so because of lack of funds.

Although less than a month old, this law, which was put through Congress by a coalition of Democrats and Republicans from potato states, has been the subject of some of the strongest attacks the New Deal has yet felt.

Since funds for enforcement of the law were held up by the Long filibuster of the third deficiency bill, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, asked for approximately $2,000,000 from the Treasury.

It was with considerable behind-

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British Labor Party Split By Threat to Use Sanctions; Leaders Offer Resignations

Ponsonby, Lansbury and Cripps, 'Pacifists,' Oppose Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 19—Shedding of its pacifists by the Labor Party has advanced a further stage with the meeting of the executives of that political organization here today to receive the resignations of Lord Ponsonby, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. George Lansbury.

Lord Ponsonby leads the Labor Opposition in the House of Lords, thus paralleling Mr. Lansbury's position in the Commons. Sir Stafford is chairman of the Socialist League, constituting Labor's Left-wing.

They Can't Swing Party

Their definite announcement today that as unbelievers in war under any circumstances they feel compelled publicly to disassociate themselves from the Labor Party, marks the general recognition here that they have no chance of swinging the Opposition as a whole away from its support for the Government in declaring in favor of League sanctions for peace.

Similar attitudes were taken up in resolutions passed unanimously in yesterday's Federal Council Assembly of the Evangelical Free Churches of England now in session here and also at the gathering of Liberals at Scarborough. Dr. Sidney Berry, Moderator of the Free Churches, declared "We stay behind the Government.

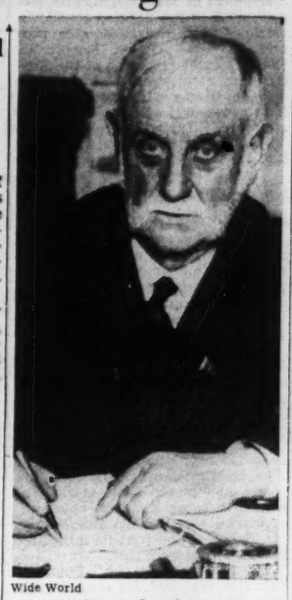
Lothian Cites Italy's Need

The Marquis of Lothian in taking a similar line at Scarborough added that Italy's case for expansion has also to be recognized and that "the League must be more than merely an institution for stabilizing the status quo under threat of sanctions."

A number of important party leaders have expressed their opposition to the recent joint declaration made by the Labor Party and the Trades Union Council in favor of using all the implements of the League Covenant to prevent Italy's attack against a "fellow member of the League."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, an influential leader of the Labor Party, also objects to the support of the Government's foreign policy.

Meanwhile the move of the British Home Fleet toward Gibraltar has tended to raise commodity prices here and has weakened sterling in favor of dollars throughout. The London Stock Exchange still clings to the hope of a peaceful outcome, based upon the postponement of Premier Mussolini's Cabinet meeting at Rome.



Wide World

George Lansbury
Who Has Been Leader of Labor Party in the British Commons Since 1931

Boston Shares In Spread Of Foreign Trade

Reciprocal Treaties Prove Beneficial, According to Shipping Men

Mills Buying More

Boston Today—*also sees*—Motorists Protest against new insurance rates at public hearing—$90,000 fire savings reported by Fire Marshal—Norton ask Finance Commission investigation of Boston School Committee—Grabill ousted as Supreme Court aide by Curley as lawyers protest—Schuster join drive to stop Curley in politics.

***Trade*—Big Increase In Port Business Reported**

The new reciprocal tariff agreements and general upturn in business is bringing more ships from "the seven seas" into old Boston Harbor these days than in many years. Such was the news from the waterfront today.

Substantially lowered rates on many imports, combined with increased domestic demand for raw materials has jumped Boston custom receipts for the first eight months of this year to $15,129,571—this is $2,771,000 more than for the similar period last year. The increase for August alone was $1,000,000 above August of last year and Boston shipping men today said it was bearing up through September.

In fact, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs for the Port of Boston, today said he would be forced to augment his staff in order to handle the enlarged volume of business.

Instrumental in bringing about the boost were wool shipments. It was learned that 11,000,000 pounds have arrived already this year. This compares with 2,500,000 pounds for the like period of last year.

Sugar, iron, steel, and leather were also big factors in the imports.

Boston shipping men were encouraged today with this situation and announced their determination to [illegible] for Boston the eminent position it held among world ports in clipper ship days.

***Motor Rates*—Hearing Opens at the State House**

Emphatic protest against the new compulsory automobile insurance rates was raised at a public hearing in Gardner Auditorium, State House, today, but first indications were that the protests would avail little.

Scheduled to begin at 10:30, the meeting attracted many aroused citizens before that hour. Several hundred awaited Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles as he mounted the rostrum to preside. He viewed the large throng, heard that representatives from all parts of the state wished to be heard, then announced that the hearing might last several days but that all would be heard.

Those from the most distant points were to be heard first. This meant, observers said, that Boston rates probably would not be discussed until tomorrow.

Doubt that the meeting would accomplish much in the way of reducing rates was contained in the answers which Commissioner DeCelles gave delegates from Amherst. These answers indicated that the rates were based on actual reported settlements of the insurance firms and few representatives apparently had brought actual figures to substantiate their contentions that rates should be lower.

F. C. Prey, a selectman from Amherst, protested the increase in his city from $19.95 last year to $26.45 this year. Commissioner DeCelles replied that insurance firms reported total Amherst settlements which if divided would cost $27.50 for each car there.

Worcester taxi-drivers strenuously objected to new rates which cost them $500 a year to license a cab. Again figures were presented to justify the rate.

Rates were advanced in two thirds of the State's 250 communities. In Boston the rate was increased $1.60 on small and medium sized cars and $1.50 on large cars.

***Fire Losses*—Savings of $90,000 in Year Announced**

Savings for the fiscal year of $90,000 in fire loss were reported by Fire Marshall Stephen C. Garrity today. Number of fires was reduced from 9409 last year to 8936 this year.

Surprisingly enough, Marshal Garrity said that increased caution in the use of fireworks was responsible for much of the saving. He also credited increased vigilance in apprehending incendiaries, reporting that 198 had been arrested on this charge during the year.

***Norton*—Calls for School Board Investigation**

City Councilor Clement A. Norton today called upon E. Mark Sullivan, Finance Commission chairman, to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Educator Finds Political Waste In Youth Plans

Givens Says the Office of Education and States Could Do Job Better

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—Establishment of the National Youth Administration is attacked as extravagant and tinged with politics by Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association.

Writing in the Journal issued by the association, Mr. Givens says that undoubtedly much good will be accomplished with the $50,000,000 provided, but that the work could be done more economically through the United States office of education and the state departments of education. He estimates that the office of education could have managed the program for about one fourth what is being spent in administration by the NYA.

"But the extravagance of the program is not its worst fault," Mr. Givens continues. "It is being built around a staff of federal and state workers who are politically appointed," he charges. "There responsibility to the people is so indirect as to be almost negligible. The long-established politically-free methods of school administration are being circumvented by the New Deal."

Three-Year-Old Shames Elders By Americanism

GERING, Neb., Sept. 19 (AP)—A blue-eyed girl of three was the talk of the town today, after amazing District Court officials and spectators with her quick and accurate responses to impromptu questions about American Government.

Clinging to her father's hand, the child, Mary Reichert, stood beside Judge George Irwin's desk and reeled off answers to questions, using words she could barely pronounce

"Who is Speaker of the House?" her father asked.

"Byrnes is," she replied, brushing an unruly blond curl from her eyes.

"What does Congress do?"

"Makes laws."

"What is Eighteenth Amendment?"

Mary smoothed the white skirt which billowed out beneath her little red jacket.

"Can't drink."

"What is the Twenty-first Amendment?"

"Peals Eighteenth 'Mendment," she shrilled.

She knew the President and Vice-President, the President's salary, the Governor of Nebraska, who discovered America and when, the number of Senators, names of county and near-by city officers and other things.

Mary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dave Reichert, were Russian immigrants. The father obtained citizenship papers in 1931, but the mother's were granted yesterday.

The little girl had gone with her mother to an FERA class on citizenship, where she picked up the questions and answers.

Dartmouth's Head Sees False Basis In Dictatorships

Theory Found on Untenable Premise That Ultimate Truth Is Attained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 19—The issue between dictatorship and the Anglo-Saxon ideal is clearly drawn in the world of education, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president, declared today at the opening of Dartmouth College.

Dictatorship, he said, supports and is supported by the false premise that ultimate truth has been attained, and that one governing group alone is competent to interpret it. Such an educational philosophy, he warned, "dominates the greater part of the population of the earth at the present time."

By high pressure propaganda, Dr. Hopkins continued, such dictatorial groups stress data which substantiate their claims and invent new fallacies to support them. At the same time rigid censorship is enforced to suppress all knowledge that might create doubt.

Education for Freedom

Diametrically opposed to this process of indoctrination in the guise of education, he declared, is the Anglo-Saxon tradition that "though never attaining final perfection, we approach it nearer and nearer by ever increasing our store of knowledge . . . that freedom to inquire, to speak and to investigate is the essence of the liberty we prize." This, he insisted, "is an education

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Tague Pushed Ahead Of Cole for Post Office

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Although Postmaster-General Farley recommended appointment of Peter F. Tague as postmaster of Boston, Post Office Department officials disclosed today that Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole ranked highest in the Civil Service examination for the post.

General Cole, unsuccessful opponent of James M. Curley in the 1934 Democratic gubernatorial primary, was reported to have had the support of Senators Walsh and Coolidge, once it became assured that the present postmaster, William E. Hurley, would not be retained.

Peter F. Tague, who was ranked second by the Civil Service Commission, was supported by Governor Curley and reportedly was promised the appointment by President Roosevelt, who became acquainted with Mr. Tague when the latter was a member of Congress.

The third eligible on the Boston postmaster list was James H. Brennan, formerly a member of the Governor's Council, and in the last election an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 19

Italo-Ethiopian—Powers Wait and Wonder

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Italy's reply to the League's compromise plan is not expected before Saturday, at which time Premier Mussolini is scheduled to meet with his Cabinet.

Meanwhile, Geneva continued to regard with some awe and consternation the British massing of naval strength to supplement the arguments of reason from Geneva. One report has it that 144 British ships are now strategically located in the Mediterranean and around the Suez Canal.

Italy has three possible courses: to accept, play for time or reject. At Rome, rejection is thought the most likely.

Meanwhile, the debate on whether sanctions can be applied without precipitating a war continues behind the scenes. There was no visible general agreement one way or the other.

Emperor Faces Food Problem:

ADDIS ABABA (AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie ordered precautions today to prevent Ethiopia from starving in the event of war.

For the first time in the history of the ancient Empire the Government made preparations to feed troops and civilians under a systematic organization of food supplies. These supplies are already said to be sufficient to maintain the army and the population for one year's campaign.

Munitions Board Called to Meet:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The new National Munitions Control Board, created by the Neutrality Act, was today summoned for a meeting next Tuesday. Thus the Administration prepared to wage neutrality with the utmost care, in the event of Italo-Ethiopian hostilities.

Sanctions debate continues: Page 4.

U. S. Steel—Explains Merger as Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—The United States Steel Corporation for the first time in its history has offered comprehensive public statement and and defense of its future expansion plans. Government officials and industrialists yesterday heard the merger of the Carnegie and Illinois Steel Companies described as socially desirable, in view of fully explained economies and resulting progress of the industry.

Corporation officials took specific note of the widespread current drive against "bigness," and endeavored to forestall its objections candidly. It is true, said General Counsel Nathan L. Miller, that 29 per cent of the country's raw steel production would be concentrated under a single direction. "But not for domination," he argued, "rather for closer economic co-operation and combined strength."

Thus the Steel Corporation for the first time stood forth as special pleader for the advantages of bigness under existing conditions. It supplied the public with its own philosophy of business—to be evaluated by the public in deciding between the admitted tendency to larger mergers, and the opposition thereto,

China—Chiang Kai-shek Devaluates Currency

CHUNGKING, China—With an order devaluating the local currency by 20 per cent, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has thrown this far western province of Szechwan into utter confusion, the Associated Press reports. The decree appears to be part of his effort to subdue Communist groups in this rebellious province. General Chiang has been here for some months, deliberately cut off from the Japanese question in North China.

China's mid-autumn festival, which is one of the nation's great bill-paying periods, is now in progress. But these settlement days, which for centuries previous have been observed, find no bills being paid in

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Mussolini Reply Eagerly Awaited By League Powers

Dispute Between Britain and Italy Transcends Basic Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 19—What will be Italy's response to the proposals of the Council's Committee of Five?

This is the question which Geneva is asking at this moment in which the issues of peace and war—not only as between Italy and Ethiopia but as between Italy and Britain acting with others with the authorization and on behalf of the League—are being decided.

Far transcending the Italo-Ethiopian conflict is the grim struggle now proceeding between Great Britain, resolved with a majority of the members to uphold the League and at the same time to defend its own supremacy in the Mediterranean and its empire routes to the East, on the one hand, and on the other hand, Italy apparently determined to pursue a policy of colonial expansion in defiance of world opinion.

Nobody here seeks any longer to conceal possibility, however remote, of sanctions degenerating into a European war, the consequences of which cannot be foreseen. But it is felt that if Benito Mussolini remains adamant stern measures will be unavoidable.

Many rejoice in the vindication of the League as an effective institution. Others, though in a minority, regret that a League whose objective is peace should even dimly envisage attaining its ends by steps

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

U. S. Takes Step To Apply Aim Of Neutrality Law

Munitions Control Board Is Called On to Prepare for Any Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — As Geneva continued its perplexed efforts to prevent war, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today took the first action looking to the preservation of American neutrality in accordance with the intent of Congress.

Mr. Hull announced that the first meeting of the National Munitions Control Board—set up to control the manufacture and export of war materials under the Neutrality Act—had been summoned. The board will meet next Tuesday.

Preliminary work for the board has been rushing forward behind a wall of silence at the State Department. Mr. Hull's announcement is made just as Italy has apparently rejected the League of Nations peace-compromise in the Ethiopian dispute.

Composed of Cabinet Members

The Munitions Control Board is composed of five members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet — the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, is absent, so his place will be taken by the Under Secretary.

By the neutrality resolution, passed in the closing days of the last session of Congress, and signed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ethiopia—Natural Fortress

This is the third of a group of descriptive articles by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S staff correspondent, recently sent to Addis Ababa to cover developments there. Previous articles appeared on Sept. 10 and 12.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—It was when we boarded the little train to go from the French port of Djibouti to Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, 500 miles away, that we really felt the desert for the first time.

Already at 6:30 in the morning a consuming heat had settled over the place. And there, in one of the three passenger cars of our "express," which was to make the run in two days instead of the usual three, were the sons and daughters of the flaming sands and sun.

They were our first wild men. Their black hair was bushy, disheveled and dripping with butter. The sun was reflected from their well-greased faces as from a mirror. They carried long spears in their hands and daggers at their belts. Their only clothes were small jackets and wide strips of colored cloth wrapped about their hips and legs, serving as skirts. So lithe and graceful were the men that this feminine attire seemed becoming and at first glance one took them for girls. But their hard, rebellious faces betrayed their masculinity. In the railroad car they were like squirrels in a cage.

They were wild Somali men, who for centuries had been masters of the burning sands. They are fleet as deer and agile as tigers. They send spears as straight and hard as William Tell shot his arrows. If a Somali boy throws a little ring of rope or twister grass into the air his comrade can hurl his spear unerringly through it.

Their bare feet defy sharp stones, ford whole lakes of jagged boulders poured out by volcanoes, and fairly wade in scorching desert sands.

These men know no borders, give homage to no ruler, and drive their flocks from oasis to oasis to escape the tax collectors.

Don't Want Civilization

They are the hungry children of an arid land, in which nothing abounds but a hostile sun and where nature is lavish only with its wastes. Every drop of water is a treasure and every plot of grass a kingdom. To live amid such desolation is an achievement, and every settlement of shepherds is a band of conquerors who make their own laws and are their own sovereigns.

Of course they are wild. And of course they are rebels. For them civilization means only restraint, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Boston Day... Rates, Fires, Norton, Grabill...

(Continued from Page 1)

investigate the Boston School Committee. The councilor said that rumors of irregularities in filling both temporary and permanent teaching positions were rife.

The councilor asserted that reports of unfair assignment of teachers had been given him, and he wanted these probed by the Finance Commission. He said that the School Committee was dominated by a "small clique."

Grabill—Curley Ousts Long-Time Court Reporter

Governor Curley exercised his newly conferred powers in the Executive Council yesterday by ousting Ethelbert V. Grabill of Jamaica Plain from his $6000 a year job as decision reporter for the Supreme Judicial Court and replaced him with a political henchman, Edward D. Collins, of South Boston. It was the first, political observers believe, in a long list of removals and replacements which are to follow.

Hitherto the Governor has been obstructed somewhat in his efforts to remove certain office holders because of the fact that he contended with a Republican majority on the Executive Council. Last week, however, this obstacle was adroitly overcome and the Governor now enjoys the support of a Council predominantly Democratic. Despite previous Council opposition, the Governor has already effected a number of removals, starting his policy within a few days of his inauguration last January by altering the membership of the Boston Finance Commission.

Removal of Mr. Grabill, who was appointed to his position by Calvin Coolidge, caused considerable protest in legal circles. Robert G. Dodge, former president of the Boston Bar Association, termed it an outrage. Others said no justification for the removal existed.

Governor Curley merely replied, "It was perfectly all right to remove him—he's a Republican."

Schuster—He Takes Exceptions to Grant's Talk

When Governor Curley starts to speak in meetings of the Executive Council, Winfield A. Schuster, Republican Councilor from Douglas, assumes a bored look, starts to read the latest baseball news. Today he wasn't bored, wasn't reading.

Last night the Governor's chief secretary, Richard D. Grant, in his usual weekly radio talk, declared that some of those who have spoken of Governor Curley as a dictator have been themselves exercising dictatorial powers. He said that in East Douglas the chief of police stood by the ballot box and read how voters had placed their marks, the inference being that the chief was appointed through the influence of Mr. Schuster and that he influenced the way votes were cast.

"It's an infamous lie," Councilor Schuster exploded. He asserted that East Douglas has laws for the protection of voters and obeys them as do other communities.

Not content with the denial, the Councilor renewed his attack on the Governor, pledging his assistance to Mayor Mansfield, a Democrat, in his campaign to end Governor Curley's political career. The Councilor has offered intense opposition to the Governor in council meetings. Until last night's radio attack, the Governor has contented himself with sporadic attempts to pass off Mr. Schuster's opposition with mild ridicule.

Reardon—Dry Candidate In Cambridge Withdraws

In Cambridge today, John J. Reardon, who had announced his candidacy for Mayor on a dry platform, withdrew from the contest. Mr. Reardon has decided that the Cambridge tax rate fight would overshadow the wet-dry contest.

"To make a campaign issue of the wet and dry strength in Cambridge when public feeling is so centered on the issue of the $41 tax rate would be a mistake," said Mr. Reardon. He added that he would not risk a small vote as it might give a wrong impression of the real number of people who wish to rid Cambridge of liquor.

The recent mayoralty candidate stated that when he ran for State Senator on a dry platform in 1934, the hardest part of his campaign was to withstand the ridicule and publicity that was hurled at him for being the first candidate to fight against liquor conditions in Cambridge.

Rotch—He's Notified Of Approval of 35 Projects

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch received official information from Washington today that 35 state projects, totaling $130,000 have been approved. This was the first word he had received from his Washington superiors since he read the news in Washington dispatches several weeks ago.

But while the projects themselves have been approved, the money for them has not. Mr. Rotch expects to gain the necessary added sanction from the Treasury Department in about a week.

One of the projects will be the bagging of 1,140,000 pounds of prunes, of which 300,000 pounds are assigned to Boston. The shipment will arrive from California in nine carloads early in October. The project will employ 60 workers and the one and two-pound bags will be distributed to those on relief rolls. A careful estimate by Mr. Rotch and his assistants computed the number of actual prunes at 40,012,000.

Largest project is a Winchester landscaping outlay which is to cost $13,000.

Salvaged—Divers Help Save Coast Guard Amphibion

A midnight adventure 40 feet under the water off Pollock Rip Lightship was the subject of a tale told at Charlestown Navy Yard today. It was related by Coast Guardsmen and navy divers who participated in raising the Coast Guard amphibion 131, sunk off the lightship last Monday following a fall into the sea.

For three days they had sought to salvage the $60,000 amphibion. When its position was ascertained its wings were gripped in swings and it was hoisted to the surface. The swings broke away, however, and the amphibion slid to the bottom of the sea.

Although it was night and the sea choppy, divers descended at a late hour last night, securing the amphibion and assisting in its raising. It was placed on the deck of the lightship Anemone and brought to Charlestown Navy Yard today.

Both of the amphibion's engines were found to be intact, and the wings were still attached to the fuselage. A navy board is investigating the cause of the crash. The five members of the plane's crew escaped from the crash unharmed.

Dolls—Colleen Moore's $435,000 House Arrives

Colleen Moore's famous $435,000 doll house, which is expected to gladden the hearts of thousands of Boston's little girls during the next two weeks, came into the South Station today aboard a flat car.

Miss Moore, who has accompanied the house on its 20,000-mile journey to all parts of the country, oversaw the first stages of the unpacking. The house comes in sections which have to be assembled, and the Railway Express Company is very proud of its record in packing and unpacking the Lilliputian castle. Not even one of the grain-size electric light bulbs (which really light) has been broken.

A group of more than 200 persons gathered at the station to welcome Miss Moore.

Kate Smith, whose ditty, "When the Moon Comes Over the Mountain," has become one of the best known signatures on the air, also alighted at the South Station today.

The doll house, by the way, will be on view at Jordan's beginning Sept. 23.

Theater—Collapse of Roof Under Investigation

Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer was today investigating the collapse of the Hollis Street Theater roof, which occurred yesterday afternoon. Mr. Roemer blamed the use of wrought iron roof trusses for the accident. If steel had been used, it would not have happened, he believes. Despite the efforts to save the workmen caught in the debris, one fatality has been recofded and others of the eight men are in critical condition.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Today's Program High Lights

8:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 WAAB, Talk, Francis W. Rickett, British financier: "Ethiopian Oil Concession."
7:45 WMEX, "I Want a Job": interview of "ex-white collar" workers for jobs.
8:00 WAAB, Wallenstein's Impressions: concert orchestra; soloists.
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Lee Tracy; Tim and Irene; Tom Howard.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; concert orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, Talk by Hendrik Willem Van Loon, geographer.
9:00 WAAB, Recital Hall: Barbara Maurel, contralto; piano and organ.
9:30 WNAC, World Peaceways program.
10:00 WAAB, "Tom Terriss, the Adventurer"; talk; sketch.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; George Gershwin; Ray Knight; Mildred Bailey.
10:00 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Vladimir Brenner, pianist.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI, "National Forum"; talk, Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Meredith Willson	Baseball game....	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agriculture talk.....	and orchestra....	Baseball school...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Musical Matinee..	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Vocal duo; news .	Tito Guizar.....	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	Radio Nature League.	Features; news....	Sport Comment ..	Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features.....	Talk; recital	Football Reporter.	Minute Men; talk
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC male quartet.	Rines Or.; soloists	Russian music....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	Musical Moments.	Reports; feature...	Talk, F. W. Rickett
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	After Dinner Revue	Alice Blue Gown .	Dailey's Orchestra
7:45	Phil Regan; orchestra	News sketches.....	Boake Carter, news	Golf lesson.....
8:00	"Nickelodeon"; com-	Vallee Varieties:	"Harv & Esther";	Wallenstein's Im-
8:15	edy; soloists; sk'tch's	Lee Tracy; Tim	soloists; orchestra	pressions; orch...
8:30	Cyril Pitts, tenor....	and Irene, sketch;	Jessica Dragonette;	"Idle Thoughts";
8:45	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Tom Howard.....	Daly's Orchestra..	vocal soloists....
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Marty May-Time;	Recital Hall: vo-
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Frank McIntyre;	Augustine Orch...	calist; piano; org.
9:30	Roy Shield and his	soloists; skit;	World Peaceways	Pearl's Orchestra.
9:45	con. orch.; soloists..	Haenchen's Band.	program	News Service.....
10:00	NBC Symphony Orch-	Paul Whiteman's	Heidt's Brigadiers:	Terriss' Drama:
10:15	estra, Frank Black,	Orchestra; George	soloists; orchestra	network sketch...
10:30	conductor; Vladimir	Gershwin; Ray	Dramatized news..	Stevens's Orch....
10:45	Brenner, piano.....	Knight; soloists..	Spotlight Revue...	Weeks's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; news ..	News Service.....	Guy Lombardo and
11:15	Hoff's Orchestra....	Sports; music....	Elkins's Orch.....	his orchestra.....
11:30	Joe Rines and his	Nat. Forum: Dan	Phil Scott and his	Johnny Hamp and
11:45	dance orchestra.....	iel C. Roper.....	orchestra	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; reading network fan mail.
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program; Forest Rangers sketch; Homesteaders Orchestra.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Sketchbook," with Christopher Morley; soloists; Johnny Green's Orch.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ, "College Prom"; sports writers; Ruth Etting; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical-dramatic program with Dick Powell.
9:00 WBZ, "Carmen," by Bizet, with Rose Bampton, Theodore Webb, Jan Peerce, John Barclay and orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Saying Things at Night"; Heywood Broun.
9:30 WMEX, "Grandma's Night Out"; program by performers 60 years of age or older.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter," original dramatic sketch.
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.
10:30 WBZ, "Sinfonietta"; concert orchestra, from Canada.

National Forum On Distribution Ready for Work

From England, South America, Canada, Washington, D. C., Chicago, New York and other cities outstanding leaders in merchandising, business, economics and Government, are coming to Boston to address the national forum on distribution Sept. 23 and 24, at the Hotel Statler.

Major Lawrence Lee Bazley Angus of London, Eng., internationally known banker and economist, is crossing the Atlantic in order to attend and address the meeting, the seventh annual conference which is known as the "Williamstown of Merchandising." The forum is held under auspices of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Harvard and Boston Universities' Graduate Schools of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and 60 school and colleges, business organizations and trade units in all parts of the United States.

Major Angus, who forecast the economic depression and whose recent predictions have indicated a pending boom, is to speak on "What's Ahead for Business."

N. Baliol Scott, representing Harrod's of London in South America, is another speaker for the conference. Philip J. Reilly, director of the Retail Research Association is to tell of a study of the relatively low expense rates of English department stores, compared with American stores. Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corporation and aggressive exponent of the idea that "big business should fight" is to speak on the subject "Business—The Guinea Pig."

"Mars Over the Channels of Trade" is the topic to be discussed by Paul H. Nystrom, president of the Limited Price Variety Stores Association. Claudius T. Murchison, director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, is to speak on "Research Needs and Activities in the Field of Distribution."

American newspapers and several of the so-called "smart" magazines will serve as models, in an address on type styles to be given by Gilbert P. Farrar, typographic counselor of the American Type Founders Sales Corporation. Mr. Farrar is to explain the use of various type styles to attract reader interest and as a means of setting the "tone" of advertisements.

The two themes of the conference are "Distribution and the Consumer," and "Government Policies and Distribution."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Unsettled weather tonight and Friday, probably with an occasional shower; slightly warmer tonight, not quite so warm Friday; gentle to moderate southwest to west and northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Massachusetts—Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday, warmer except on the south coast tonight; cooler Friday in west and north portions.

Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Mostly cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Moderate to fresh southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and overcast weather probably occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	70	Minneapolis	60	80
Bermuda	76	82	New Oreans	72	82
Chicago	72	90	New York	63	72
Denver	62	90	Norfolk	70	78
Helena	48	70	Philadelphia	64	76
Jacksonville	70	80	St. Louis	70	94
Kansas City	70	90	San Francisco	56	76
Los Angeles	62	82	Washington	66	76
Miami	82	88			

A—9 a. m. Sept. 19.
B—Maximum Sept. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:22 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 6:03 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 7:36 p. m.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"MACBETH" (Plymouth). Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale, 8:30.

"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). Presented by New Theater Players, 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Goose and the Gander," with Kay Francis and George Brent. Fenway, 2:18, 4:58, 7:38, 10:18. Paramount, 10:42 a. m., 1:30, 4:18, 7:09, 9:57. "Welcome Home," with James Dunn and Arline Judge.

EXETER—John Boles in "Orchids to You," 2:10, 5:05, 8. Spencer Tracy in "Murder Man."

FINE ARTS—"My Song for You," with Jan Kiepura, who was seen recently in "My Heart Is Calling." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45. "The City of Monks," travelog. "The Two-Pounder," fish picture; "Dream Flowers." "The Tortoise and the Hare." Silly Symphony

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Irving Berlin's music. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jack London's "Call of the Wild," with "Buck," a St. Bernard dog star. Jack Oakie, Clark Gable and Loretta Young. Orpheum, 9:50 a. m. Both theaters, 12:20, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:50. Tomorrow: "The Dark Angel."

BOSTON—"The Farmer Takes a Wife." Story of old Erie Canal days. With Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:37, 4:24, 7:11, 9:58. Stage: Art Jarrett, radio tenor, and his orchestra, with Eleanor Holm.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. Pat O'Brien and James Cagney in "The Irish in Us."

TREMONT—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," with Leslie Howard, and "Little Friend," with Nova Pilbeam. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Jalna," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. "Every Night at Eight."

METROPOLITAN—"Two for Tonight," light musical fare, with Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett. 11:29 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 7:36, 10:28. Stage: Major Bowes's Radio Contest Winners: Helen Denizon in a balloon dance with the Elida Ballet. Overture: "Aida." Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1936," and Morton Downey in person.

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "Curly Top," 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Joan Blondell and Glenda Farrell in "We're in the Money."

COOLIDGE CORNER—John Buchan's peacetime spy story, "The 39 Steps," with Robert Donat. Filmed in London and Scotland. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "Lady Tubbs."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Oswald cartoon, "Bronco Buster"; "Famous People at Play," including Roosevelt, Lindbergh, Mussolini, King George V, W. C. Fields, and others; Harry Langdon in "Leather Neckers"; "Donkey Baseball"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

"SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE"—Free ERA lecture by Judd Dewey, deputy Massachusetts bank commissioner, Wesley Methodist Church, 9th and L Streets, South Boston, 8.

"COMMUNITY CHORUSES"—Their value explained in free ERA lecture by John E. Daniels, conductor of Jamaica Plain Chorus, Andrews M. E. Church, Centre and Walden Streets, Jamaica Plain, 7:45.

DRAMATIC INTERPRETATIONS—Program by Oliver Emerson Bennett. Free ERA entertainment also includes string quartet music. Parker Hill Branch Library, 1497 Tremont Street, 7:30.

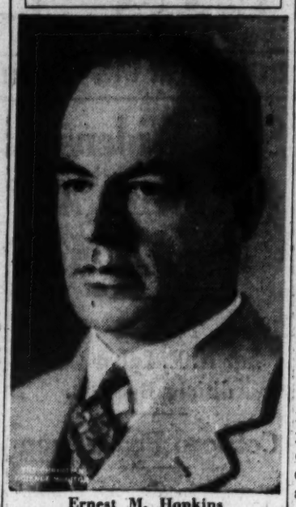
"THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SITUATION"—Free ERA lecture by Dr. Ernest Beyer, ERA Orchestra, Roslindale Municipal Building, 4220 Washington Street, 8.

"THE AFRICAN CRISIS"—Discussed by two ERA speakers, Lewis Dexter and William McGuckin, First M. E. Church, Temple Street, West End, 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Landscape Paintings, 11 a. m.

Defends Freedom



Ernest M. Hopkins
President of Dartmouth College

Hopkins Hits Dictatorships

(Continued from Page 1)

which makes a man free; and only the free man can see reality."

"It is idle to assume," Dr. Hopkins asserted, "that a society in which men are not free can in any measure expect enhancement of the composite spiritual and intellectual qualities which we know as civilization. Civilization cannot make genuine progress without the synthesis of the fragments of truth of which it may have possessed itself, in different times, among different peoples and under different governments. Only in such synthesis can any approach to integrity be found. This is the essence of a liberal education."

Youth Movements Diverted

Following the World War, Dr. Hopkins reminded his audience, youth movements in Old World countries held promise, through disregard of customs, fundamentals and proprieties of the past, of the establishment of new ideals and the assumption of new liberties. Instead, this youthful fervor has been thrown into the scale of either Communism or Fascism.

In the group enrolled today in American colleges, however, he recognizes "an eagerness for self-improvement, an earnestness of endeavor and a readiness for assuming responsibility for bettering social conditions, that have been unsurpassed in American colleges at any time."

Finds Three Fallacies

Three current educational fallacies, Dr. Hopkins said he wished to combat.

Better equipment, more comfortable environment, increased instruction and other improved facilities in modern American colleges, he insisted, have been provided not that the same amount of education might be acquired with less effort, but that men might get more education.

Opposing the popular argument that education today should become more specialized, Dr. Hopkins quoted an economist of the Chase National Bank: "If the institutions of learning will send to the business and banking world men with good general education, with eager and inquiring minds, and with an understanding of principles, the business and banking community will quickly teach them the particular jobs assigned to them. The demand for narrow practicality is self-defeating."

The prevalent impression that there is a natural difference of interest between youth and more experienced maturity was the third fallacy which Dr. Hopkins opposed. No such lack of common interest and understanding exists, he declared, and the process of education is much helped when this mistaken notion is supplanted by the recognition of common interest.

"MANHATTAN" IS AN ISLAND SURROUNDING THE TAFT

Tens of thousands of travel-wise folk everywhere are singing the praises of this great modern hotel for its high C's—Comfort Courtesy Convenience. Central location.

2000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50

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ALFRED LEWIS Manager
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

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We regard it as our duty to assist each customer in choosing the hat best adapted to his individuality.

Stetson Featherweight $5.00
Stetson Standard 6.50
Mallorys 5.00
C. & D. Special 3.50

Charles & David
232 Mass. Ave. and North Station, Boston

Snapshot of John W. Letcher, Bloomsbury, N. J.

Found new way to save money

Gentlemen:

For 15 years I used a 25¢ oil. Recently I purchased a new Graham. After 500 miles, I drained the crankcase and filled with the 25¢ kind. Something was wrong. The motor sounded like a telegraph station.

I drained the crankcase again, and filled with Quaker State. I ran that oil till the speedometer showed 1500. Then I refilled with Quaker State. At 2500, I filled again, and again at 4000. The motor sounds better today than ever, and I never have to add oil between changes. That saves me real money.

(Signed) John W. Letcher

"First choice of Experience"

Quaker State Motor Oils

35c per quart

Quaker State Oil Refining Co. Oil City, Pa.

STETSON HATS

IT IS significant that in many parts of the world the word "Stetson" is synonymous with "hat." Superb quality and fine styling have made the Stetson hat a standard of excellence that has never been approached.

• *Regular-weight Stetsons are* $6.50 *(unlined* $6*),* $8, $10 *and up to* $40. *The Playboy and the Bantam (air-light Stetsons) are* $5.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY

NEW YORK • LONDON • PARIS • PHILADELPHIA

The mark of the world's most famous hat

Peps up TOMATO JUICE

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

TWO DAYS OF FUN IN NEW YORK

★ ★ ★

Comfortable room with bath, radio—one night. 1
Breakfast and luncheon at Hotel Times Square. 2
Dancing and Dinner at the famous Paradise Night Club. 3
A sight-seeing trip of What's What in New York or a visit to the Internationally Famous Radio City Music Hall. 4
A trip through the National Broadcasting Company Studios. 5
A visit to the observation roof of Rockefeller Center. 6

for only $5.50 complete

It sounds wonderful, and it *is* wonderful—both the visit in New York, and the all-inclusive price of $5.50. Now you, your family, or friends can come to the most fascinating city in the world and have lots of fun. And staying at the Hotel Times Square, you are in the heart of everything. All for $5.50 per person. Choose any two days you desire.

FREE—Send for your copy of map, "How to enter New York".

Regular Rates: $2 to $3 Single. $3 to $4 Double

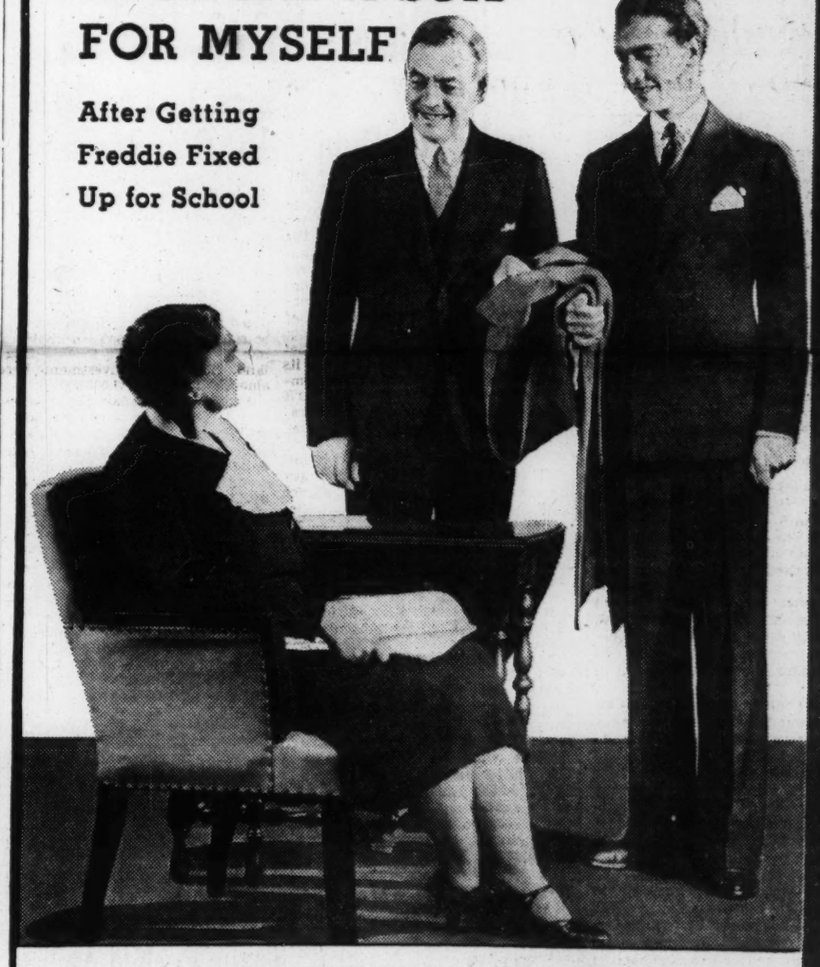
HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

43d Street, West of Broadway, New York City

RICHMAN BROTHERS • FINE CLOTHES MAKERS SINCE 1879

I BOUGHT A SUIT FOR MYSELF

After Getting Freddie Fixed Up for School



Dad went to Richman Brothers, got a suit and topcoat for the boy, and had enough money left over to get a suit for himself.

These incidents are particularly gratifying to us because young men leaving for college are most exacting in their style demands.

Richman Brothers economy involves no sacrifice of style, fit or quality. You may also indulge in your color and pattern preference. You can get everything to make for your complete satisfaction at $22.50.

You can do it because our price does not include wholesale selling costs. We own both shops and stores. Nor does our price provide for the costs of either a credit department or the expense of a delivery system.

SUITS AND TOPCOATS $22.50

Extra Trousers to Match, $6.00

Separate Trousers, $2.75 to $6.00

High School Suits
Size 16 to 20
2 trousers,
$18.50

RICHMAN BROTHERS

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 61 STORES IN 56 CITIES
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

NEW YORK, N. Y. BOSTON, MASS. PHILADELPHIA, PA. PITTSBURGH, PA. BUFFALO, N. Y. SYRACUSE, N. Y. SCRANTON, PA. HARRISBURG, PA. WASHINGTON, PA. ERIE, PA. SCHENECTADY, N. Y. ALTOONA, PA. JOHNSTOWN, PA. WILKES-BARRE, PA. WHEELING, W. VA. ELMIRA, N. Y. NEW CASTLE, PA. JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1879

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Szechwan. Metal money virtually disappeared overnight and it is difficult even to obtain coppers for postage stamps or jinrikisha fares.

A majority of firms have threatened to declare bankruptcy and force the Government to take over the losses resulting from the currency withdrawal.

Income Tax—Back Collections Recommended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The study of back income-tax returns has brought the largest recommended list for additional collections since 1931. Agents reported to the Treasury yesterday that $276,000,000 should be assessed—$72,500,000 more than last year. These enlarged collections would apply to the year ended last June 30.

The bureau of internal revenue also announced that applications were made for $35,400,000 in refunds. Agents recommended that only $4,000,000 be paid.

Balloons—Polish Polonia Reported Winner

MOSCOW (AP)—The Polish balloon Polonia today appeared to have won the 27th Gordon Bennett international balloon race. It landed in Stalingrad Province, near the Caspian Sea, after covering 1054 miles from Warsaw, where it was cut loose Sunday.

All of the 13 entries are now reported to have landed in various parts of the Soviet Union and Latvia. The Polish balloonists said they had thrown overboard their food and heavy garments to increase their chances of remaining aloft. They landed, lacking only five minutes of being 72 hours in the air.

According to estimates, the following approximate distances have been flown by the leading entries: The Polish Polonia—1054 miles; the Polish Warsaw—963 miles; the Polish Kosciuszko—670 miles; the American U. S. Navy—520 miles; the Belgian Bruxelles—497 miles.

Voting—Party Conflict Intensifies in New York

More complete election returns from the Associated Press:

New York State: "Regulars" of both parties were successfully renominated in almost every instance. Thus the coming election struggle for control of the lower chamber is intensified. The Democrats during this last term have held a thin majority of 77—73 for the first time in 22 years.

Pennsylvania: Governor Earle's new-deal revisions of the state Constitution were trailing by approximately 160,000 votes, with roughly 5000 out of nearly 8000 precincts heard from.

New Mexico: The extension of war veterans' tax exemption to all property owners appeared likely to be defeated, as a constitutional amendment was given only 7351 favorable votes to 10,486 against.

New Jersey: If candidates vote as they pledged, a majority will be elected to the Assembly committed to repeal of the state sales tax in November—no matter which party wins. This Republican-sponsored means of financing unemployment relief appeared certain of abolition.

Manila, P. I.: Incomplete returns gave 501,000 votes to Manuel Quezon, as against 161,000 for Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and 71,000 for Bishop Gregorio Aglipay. General Aguinaldo has charged widespread coercion at the polls in favor of Mr. Quezon.

Rebuilding of Party Planned By Rhode Island Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—From high Democratic quarters have come reports that a drastic statewide "purge" is contemplated to appease the rank and file in the Democratic Party and push back Rhode Island Republicans, who scored an impressive victory at the polls a few weeks ago.

Already dozens of Republican officeholders have been ousted by the Democratic Administration and replaced by Democrats. This is not enough, leaders of the party are reported to feel.

The program believed under consideration calls for declaring vacant all positions and jobs of state employees who were on the pay roll prior to January, 1935. This would affect Republicans and Democrats alike. The Democrats, however, will be considered eligible for reappointment, whereas the Republicans will be ignored, according to the reports.

Furthermore, to strengthen the party lines throughout the State, leaders of the party contemplate prorating the available jobs among the various cities and towns.

* * *

The sweeping program was believed offered and approved at a secret meeting of Democratic officials in Providence last week. Outsiders received their first inkling of the plan when the Bristol Democratic Committee met a few days later and passed a resolution recommending that the positions of all State officeholders appointed prior to January last be declared vacant. This action was believed simply an indorsement of the program which probably has been presented to other Democratic committees in the State.

The Bristol committee also took another significant step when it appointed a new patronage committee empowered to work in conjunction with State leaders and draw up the town's share of jobs that are expected to be available.

This committee also is empowered to investigate the records of State appointees in Bristol who have taken office since January to determine their "loyalty to the party."

* * *

A series of recent developments has frightened the Democratic Administration. In January, when Democrats obtained control of the State Legislature and rerigged the courts, the party appeared to be holding a firm rein over the State's affairs and destined to stay in the saddle for some time to come. The first unhappy situation developed when the National Administration refused to heed the pleas of New England's cotton textile operators. Local Democrats received part of the brunt of Rhode Island criticism against the AAA processing taxes.

Next came the special election in which Charles F. Risk was elected United States Representative on the Republican ticket and the Democratic-sponsored bond issues were soundly trimmed. The third serious development for Rhode Island Democrats has to do with the federal relief program. Briefly, Rhode Island is not getting the quota of federal relief money which the State feels is its fair share. For the month of September, Rhode Island received $129,176 from the federal relief administration. Governor Green had expected $50,000 more than that.

Each of these three developments has caused concern for Democratic leaders in the State and is believed to have helped bring about the demand for the contemplated "purge" of office holders.

* * *

Some facts and figures estimating the amount of money that Rhode Island's tercentenary celebration next year may draw into the State from outsiders have been presented by the chairman of the Providence Jubilee Committee, William B. Spencer.

Drawing on data compiled at various conventions and at the world's fair in Chicago, Mr. Spencer reaches the conclusion that Rhode Island can expect an average of 100,000 daily visitors and each of these visitors will spend $7.50 each day.

He then proceeds to break down this estimated daily revenue to show how business establishments will benefit. The daily $750,000 is divided as follows: Hotels, inns, tourist homes, $225,000; restaurants, $187,000; merchants, $112,500; garages and gasoline stations, $93,750; Exposition, theaters, amusements, $75,000; others, $56,250.

Radio World Peace Offensive to Start

A radio offensive for peace will be launched tonight at 9:30 o'clock over WNAC, Boston, and the Columbia Broadcasting System in the World Peaceways program. A nonprofit and nonpolitical organization, World Peaceways' aim is to establish a deeper national consciousness of the need for "realistic thinking about peace."

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho will speak on "Peace" in the opening program. Music will be offered by Lucrezia Bori, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, and Howard Barlow's Symphony Orchestra and full chorus. Dramatic scenes from R. C. Sheriff's great war play, "Journey's End," will also be given. Deems Taylor, well-known composer, will be master of ceremonies.

In succeeding programs such speakers as Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, prominent in the munitions investigations, will be heard as well as Alfred E. Smith, Glenn Frank and others. Noted writers will contribute an original drama for each radiocast and musical entertainment will be furnished by artists of the caliber of Jascha Heifetz, Albert Spalding, Lotte Lehmann, Richard Bonelli and others.

Visits of Fleet Arranged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The United States fleet will visit San Francisco on Navy Day, Oct. 27, and Armistice Day, Nov. 11. Announcing this, Secretary Swanson says it is expected that heavy cruisers and destroyers of the scouting force will be in San Francisco Bay over Navy Day and that battleships, light cruisers, destroyers and submarine units of the battle force will visit the city on Armistice Day.

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Household Towels
Highly absorbent—strong—completely disposable—eliminate washing.

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Salem Mills Threaten to Go Out of Business

By a Staff Photographer

Strike May Drive These Mills South

Left: Pequot Mills of the Naumkeag Manufacturing Company, Salem. Upper Center: Wilfred T. Levesque, Business Agent Independent Sheeting Workers Union. Upper Right: Carrying Food Home From Union Store. Lower Right: J. Foster Smith, Agent of the Pequot Mills.

Split Widens In Strike At Pequot Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

see only the element of "bluff" in the ultimatums fired by mill owners. The mill owners are equally insistent that they cannot continue to operate in Salem without a reduction in the wage scales.

In Hamilton, the plant liquidated, but was almost immediately taken over by another corporation on the old wage scale. Mill owners declared today in Salem that no other corporation would locate in Salem without first obtaining a lower wage scale from the one now in effect, said to be the largest in the textile industry.

A forceful denial that the owners were bluffing was issued today by J. Foster Smith, general agent and former managing director of the company.

Liquidation Threatened

Mr. Smith declared emphatically that unless the strikers acceded within reasonable time to the proposed wage cuts, liquidation would be referred to the 1500 stockholders, most of whom reside in New England. The plant investment here amounts to nearly $7,000,000.

Asked why he considered it necessary for the mills to remove South, Mr. Foster replied in one word, "Competition." The business agent had a number of letters from southern communities listing the following inducements for relocation of the Pequot Mills.

Inducements Are Inviting

These inducements were the same as those that have caused a flight of New England textile capital to the South amounting to more than $100,000,000 in the last decade. They were:

1. Tax exemption for a period of years.
2. No labor troubles.
3. Low wage scales.
4. Plentiful water supply.

In the face of these inducements "only sentiment," said Mr. Foster, "has kept us in Salem. I have lived here for 75 years. If forced to move, I would turn over the reins to others and get out of the business."

The events leading up to the precarious situation in which the mills are now plunged actually began some 15 years ago, according to Mr. Foster, during the textile depression of that period. At that time, he said, the steam cotton business was just swinging into action. Able through the development of new markets to make money during that depression, it was the only branch of textiles to keep out of the red.

Maintained High Wages

"So we maintained high wages during that depression, and when the rest of the industry climbed back on its feet and started to raise wages, we followed. Only we started from our already high base. That explains why our plant is now paying the highest wages in textiles today."

"Then we had only four other plants in the country to compete against. Today there are 35 to 40, many of them in the South where labor and general operating costs are much cheaper."

Why the workers should want a pay rise in the face of the high wage scale was explained by Wilfred T. Levesque, labor leader, today. He said the workers were only employed 24 hours a week, that most of them, as a result, only made about $9. A double shift is in operation.

Workers Chose Shift

If one half the 2100 workers were employed, the weekly salaries would be doubled by the added working hours. Mill owners say the workers chose the double shift themselves.

Although labor claimed to taking care of the workers through its own relief dispensaries, welfare recipients roles in Salem have risen from 619 to 843 during the six-weeks strike. According to welfare officials, the roles are now increasing at the rate of 15 to 20 a week.

The relief burden, as it stands today, alarmed Mayor George J. Bates of Salem. He said the city could not possibly stand the relief burden should the 2100 workers be thrown out of their jobs permanently.

Rhode Island Strike Settlement Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—Peaceful settlement of the threatened Rhode Island woolen strike became more likely today as employers finally agreed to meet with labor representatives.

Workers in the Wanskuck mills had long asked in vain for recognition, had finally threatened to strike if they did not receive it. George Pierce Metcalf, Wanskuck official, has now agreed to meet representatives of Wanskuck and Steere units (all part of the Metcalf mills), Joseph Sylvia, labor organizer, and two government conciliators, Carl E. L. Gill and Leander J. Harding.

The two government men have seen to it that the independent or company union which workers had complained was being formed should be stopped immediately.

Tonight had been set previously by Mr. Sylvia and other labor leaders as the deadline for Wanskuck officials to recognize them officially; otherwise, they promised a strike. Now that recognition has been achieved, labor's chief goal is within sight.

Mayor Declares Approval Of $75,000,000 Projects

Mayor Mansfield turned from political blasting today to the more pleasant subject of announcing that Washington would probably approve Boston's $75,000,000 worth of federal projects. The only project left out will be the $2,500,000 courthouse which cannot be made to fulfill the specifications that all projects shall be under way by Dec. 15.

Architects and engineers have stated that plans for all other projects can be drawn up by Nov. 15, which will leave a month for the receiving of bids. As yet no plan has been drafted for the court building and its site is still unchosen.

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SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden, Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street
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Gang Domination By Slot Machines Is Feared in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 19 (AP)—Maine storekeepers will be dominated by gangsters if they and the authorities do not stop "the flood of illegal coin gambling machines in this State," Clyde R. Chapman, State Attorney General, predicted yesterday.

Maine allows and licenses "games of skill," such as "pin games," Mr. Chapman said, but does not permit gambling devices.

Machines in which players place 5 cents or 25 cents and pull a lever to make disks spin with the hope they will stop at certain combinations which will cause the machines to pay out more money than was put in, are "out and out gambling machines," Mr. Chapman said.

In support of his prediction, Mr. Chapman said he had been informed groups allegedly controlling distribution of the machines have been responsible for at least two assaults on men who had lost money in the machines and then smashed them to recover it.

Court Sees Slot Machine Play

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP)—A practical demonstration of the so-called "Digger" slot machine was given before Judge W. R. Heady in District Court yesterday by Capt. Harley H. Blodgett of the police vice squad. The court is seeking to determine whether the machine is a gambling device or a game of skill.

Captain Blodgett, spending 13 nickels today, won a pair of juvenile suspenders and a toy knife.

Takoradi Gold Coast Port

Takoradi is the chief port of the Gold Coast in West Africa.

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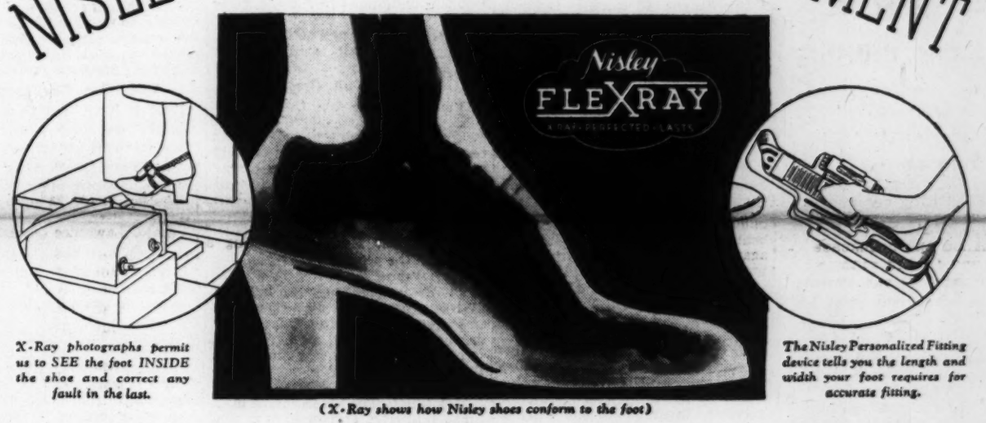

X-Ray photographs permit us to SEE the foot INSIDE the shoe and correct any fault in the last.

The Nisley Personalized Fitting device tells you the length and width your foot requires for accurate fitting.

(X-Ray shows how Nisley shoes conform to the foot)

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The Reason Why Nisley Beautiful Shoes Now FIT and FEEL Better Than Ever Before

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After many months of studying the actual needs of every type of normal foot, and resorting to *facts* as revealed by scientific X-Ray research, Nisley has developed these amazing new "Flex-Ray" lasts over which *all* Nisley Beautiful Shoes are now made.

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"PERSONALIZED FITTING"

Nisley stores, all over America have taken one of the most progressive steps to protect their patrons against the common dread of "Misfitting" by the inaugurating of "Personalized Fitting" with a scientific and accurate foot measuring device.

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Black or brown Suede Tie, $4.95
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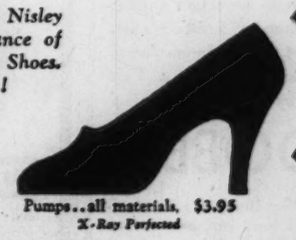

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League Powers Eagerly Await Mussolini's Reply to Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

which may extend the area of the strife.

In addition, the lobbies contain declared adversaries of Facism, urging delivery of a probably fatal blow at the Mussolinian régime.

It is in an atmosphere of excitement that news of the concentration of British naval forces in the Mediterranean in preparation for a possible trial of strength is heard.

While the "Sanctionists" cannot believe that the extreme course will be taken it is understood that no fewer than 144 British naval units are at their posts, ready for every eventuality and the garrisons at Gibraltar and Malta and in Egypt are re-enforced, while Italy has sent its submarines through the Suez Canal, its troops into Libya, and airplanes and ships among the Grecian islands.

Despite these ominous movements, which reveal the gravity of the occasion, experts consider the British forces so overwhelmingly superior that Premier Mussolini of Italy cannot dream of provoking a collision with them.

Sanctions, as contemplated by the delegates generally, must necessarily be applied gradually and would likely be confined to financial and economic pressure, which should if everybody participates, suffice to render prolonged Italian operations impossible.

The peril lies rather in some inconsiderate act of defiance or despair.

Although pessimism has not abated it is hoped that with so much at stake Il Duce will listen to the counsels of prudence.

The encouraging feature is that there is a further respite. The Italian reply did not come yesterday. It may not even come from Saturday's cabinet meeting. There may be further temporization. Quite definitely does the League communiqué declare that the committee's proposals are intended merely to serve as a basis of negotiations, and are not final. Indeed they were modified in some particulars yesterday.

Italy Wants Time

It is understood that in any case Italy does not desire a rupture before the Assembly closes its session.

But a group of small powers has intimated that they are ready to demand prolongation of the Assembly until there is a settlement.

If Il Duce consents to negotiate he will obviously thereby recognize League procedure. Hitherto he has attempted to ignore the Council's Committee of Five as such and to postulate a purely Italian solution. But, though the plan has not been published verbatim, enough has leaked out to show that it is obviously not an Italian but an international mandate that is in effect proposed.

Will Italy be satisfied? Geneva waits anxiously for answer.

Mexico Adds Her Voice In Support of Covenant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F. — "The words pronounced by Mexico's representative at Geneva, Marte R. Gomez, take their value from a disinterested stand, the tradition of Mexican international honesty and because they are in accord with the ideals of peace and justice so prevalent in the Americas," said J. Angel Ceniceros, Subsecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in officially commenting on Mexico's recent appeal for peaceful settlement of the Italian-Ethiopian dispute before the League of Nations.

In his speech as Mexican member of the League of Nations Council, Señor Gomez recalled the declarations of Aug. 3, 1932, by the American nations when they agreed to the principle of non-validity of territorial acquisition through occupation or conquest by armed force. The declarations at that time pertained to the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute.

The text of Señor Gomez's speech in part was:

"It seems to Mexico that as long as within the framework of the Covenant there remains the slightest chance of success, the chance should be pursued to the end. . . .

"My Government has always tried to contribute to better understanding between peoples, and has emphatically condemned violations of the Covenant. It does not think collective security can be maintained by means of provisions that are applicable to one continent or one race or anything which might be interpreted by the weak as a distinction especially favorable to the wish of the strong.

"That would be a flat contradiction of the principle of equality which the nations invoked when the League was founded.

"As a member of the community of American nations, whose will it thinks it is faithfully interpreting in a sense of collaborations which have been entered into, Mexico considers it her duty here to recall the declaration of Aug. 3, 1932, wherein the republics of the American continents, regarding the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia, enunciated principles of non-recognition of settlements that were not obtained by pacific means and the non-validity of territorial acquisition through occupation or conquest by armed force."

Students Favor Sanctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, N. S. W.

IF WAR involving Australia broke out tomorrow, 559 Sydney University students would enlist, 589 would not, and 207 would not know what to do. An overwhelming majority favor economic but not military sanctions.

This is gathered from the result of a "peace ballot" conducted at the university by the Joint Committee for Peace.

Eight questions concerning war armaments and the League of Nations were put to the students on printed ballot papers. Forty-seven per cent of the students voted. In England 39 per cent of university students expressed views in a similar ballot.

The questions and answers in the Sydney ballot were:

Should economic and non-military measures be taken by combined nations to prevent one nation's attacking another?—Yes, 1038; no, 205.

Is war inevitable under capitalism?—Yes, 750; no, 523; doubtful, 82.

Is war inevitable under any system?—No in majority.

Is the League of Nations an obstacle to war?—Yes, 768; no, 502; doubtful, 85.

Is prohibition of private manufacture of armaments feasible and likely to avert war?—Yes in majority.

Should there be political censorship?—No, 886; yes, 329.

Should compulsory military training be restored in Australia as an antiwar measure?—No, 963; yes 338.

Is Australian and British rearmament a safeguard against war?—No, 692; yes, 593.

Soviet Oil City Finds Jobs for All

(Continued from Page 1)

but of the entire political and economic system. And whatever the district's future may be, Baku's present is distinctly drab.

There is an atmosphere of immense activity, there is work enough for all, and the Communists seek here, as in other parts of Russia, to carry on intensive political education and draw everybody into some kind of "social work." But the standard of living still seems depressingly low. Thousands of families still live in slum quarters, occupying single rooms. The old city of Baku is congested and the people are roughly clothed.

The Communists prefer to lead visitors to the hillsides where new workers' districts have been built. Here are scores of workers' barracks, with open spaces for parks and a workers' club in each district, a center for simple recreation. But the buildings are flimsily constructed of poor materials. New buildings already are deteriorating. The eye seldom falls upon anything suggesting beauty or permanence.

Giving Full Credit

One must give the Communists full credit for what they have done. Baku, with its mineral riches, was thoroughly demoralized from 1917 to 1921 by civil war and international efforts to protect foreign property. The native Turki tribes were primitive people, almost illiterate and with low living standards. Much of the equipment finally seized by the Soviets had been deliberately damaged.

The Soviets have put the fields in full order again, and discovered vast unsuspected reserves. They have doubled production, and provided work for 200,000 new residents. Baku city now numbers 700,000 persons, and is the third city of the Soviet Union. The Soviets have built great refineries and pipe lines and have improved transportation.

Universal elementary education is now provided for all Baku's children, in a district where literacy was about 30 per cent. There are 13 higher schools, including a university with four faculties, institutes of law, medicine, dentistry, economics and commerce, oil research and electricity. Instruction is available in all the languages of the heterogeneous population, Russian, Armenian, Turkic, Georgian and Yiddish.

Opportunity lies open to all ambitious young people to educate and improve themselves. The Russians, with 30 per cent of the population, and the Armenians, with 20 per cent, have been more quick to grasp their opportunities. The more primitive Turki tribes, composing 35 per cent of the population, still work largely at unskilled labor, and are consequently more poorly housed and clothed and fed. They are encouraged to better themselves and increase their earning power.

Long Way to Go

But it is a question whether the state is not a harder taskmaster than the old competing interests. Many workers complain that they do not receive an adequate living wage, and they and their wives must seek additional work out of hours. They complain that the effort to live is greater this year than it was last. They know that their district is immensely rich, and that the state's profits from the 20,200,000 tons of oil produced in 1934 were very large. But the workers cannot demand a larger share through trade unions which are firmly controlled by the state.

The Communists insist that workers know that the Soviet state is their own state, and that they gladly make sacrifices now in order to build securely for their own future. But many workers make such sacrifices unwillingly; they would prefer easier living conditions now.

To the impartial observer, Baku presents a very mixed picture. If this district is the best which Russia's "planned economy" can yet offer, it seems obvious that "model districts" in advanced capitalist countries can offer something very much better. The future always is a question for debate. The present in Baku indicates that Russia's "planned economy" has not yet proved superior to older methods.

U. S. Takes First Step To Apply Neutrality Act

(Continued from Page 1)

Aug. 31, all American munitions manufacturers, exporters and importers are required within 90 days to register with the National Munitions Control Board, and must go out of business unless they receive government licenses.

Ever since Congress passed its neutrality resolutions the State Department technical staff, in conjunction with Commerce Department officials has been pushing the preliminary studies of munitions exports, to prepare for the day when the control board would be summoned, to deal with the eventualities of the Ethiopian crisis.

What Are War Supplies?

Reports have been received at the capital that some arms manufacturers are rushing foreign munitions orders to beat the 90-day deadline set for the licensing of arms manufacturers, which falls Nov. 30. These reports are discounted despite the fact that some of the so-called "munitions shares" have shown a tendency to rise above the rest of the stock market.

What is troubling the State Department more than exports of direct munitions supplies like powder, rifles, machine guns, is the increase in exports of secondary war supplies.

This is recognized as the heart of the problem. The Connecticut copper and brass center is reported over the week end to be bustling with war orders from Italy while reports to the Commerce Department show scrap iron exports to Italy in July were three times what they were in the same month a year ago.

Act Does Not Specify

The neutrality law which gave the President authority to ban exports of war supplies to belligerents did not specify what constituted war supplies. A strict interpretation would limit it to specific articles of war, like cannon or shells.

But modern war is a matter of whole populations, food and raw materials are essential. The Germans in the World War, for example, needed fats and foods even more than they needed guns.

A recapitulation of the rise in certain American stock prices during the World War, based on huge shipments to the allies, just completed, shows U. S. Steel jumped from 60 in June 1914 to 111 in Sept. 1918; Bethlehem Steel—42 to 83; Anaconda copper, 31 to 60; General Motors 92 to 121. du Pont as such was not organized when the war broke out. In 1915, du Pont paid a $30 dividend; in 1916, $100; in 1917, $51; in 1918, $21 plus a stock dividend.

Only "War Babies" Boomed

These big advances were achieved while the stock market index in June, 1914 with 30 industrial stocks, ranged from 79-82. In September, 1918 the average was 80-85, a very small increase compared to enormous gains of the "war babies."

For the first time in history, an American administration now has the power to limit such profits, and restrict such exports, in the event that a war arises. The power does not take effect until a condition of actual belligerency is said to have occurred.

It is with this tremendous power that the State Department is now wrestling behind the scenes.

To Tackle Policy Later

Until this work is out of the way, the big question of policies will not be tackled. Above all, no decision will be announced until the issue of peace and war at Geneva is finally settled.

At the State Department press conference today, Secretary Hull merely took the occasion to deny a news dispatch from America received at Geneva, to the effect that the United States Navy would meet the war threat by sending part of its fleet from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Hugh Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, cabled back the version of the dispatch quoted in Geneva papers. Mr. Hull said he had spoken to Mr. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and had been authorized to deny the report, and to say that no plans for moving the fleet had been contemplated.

Ethiopia Like a Natural Fortress

(Continued from Page 1)

confiscation of their flocks for taxes. They crave no schools, they seek no books, they use no roads, they want no light plants or traffic cops. What is a state for them? They ask only for freedom to roam the wastes and hunt the water sources.

Their women run beside them with babies on their backs. Sometimes beautiful women, always beautiful babies. The girls have fine and dainty features, with smiles like those of fairies, and soft brown eyes like princesses. The lithe and slender women dress as fashion models. A meager fold of colored cloth draped over one shoulder and gathered about the waist in such a way as to leave back and arms bare, combine modesty with grace. Long ample skirts swish about bare ankles adorned with brass bracelets.

And those humble adornments have caused the French Railroad Company no end of trouble, because they're made of pieces of telegraph wire. For most of these Somalimen and their still wilder cousins, the Dankali, a railroad is only a collection of iron objects to be turned into spear heads or of copper wire to be wrought into arm and ankle bands.

Scores of times these fleet nomads have rushed from desert haunts, torn up rails, cut down long stretches of wire, dug up iron telegraph poles, and carried them on camels' backs to crude, secret forges. The railroad officials, aided by French and Ethiopian police, have almost succeeded in putting an end to such raiding, but still the company considers it unwise to run the trains at night. When darkness falls they put the locomotives into car barns and the passengers into hotels beside the track.

There is but little railroad traffic. For a land much larger than Germany two trains weekly suffice, and they consist of three freight cars and three passenger cars each. They take care of 80 per cent of Ethiopia's foreign trade and carry 96 per cent of her visitors to the capital and back.

For a stranger the journey is fascinating. All the way from the coast to the capital the train climbs. The almost unbroken ascent is usually gentle but sometimes it is so steep that two engines are required. This journey vividly shows what a natural fortress Ethiopia is. Most of it consists of a great lofty plateau, surrounded by high mountains and sitting behind a girdle of sands.

Desert Left Behind

The desert zone, which one enters as soon as he leaves Djibouti, is hostile and forbidding. All is barren and dry Burning sands cry back to a flaming sun. Arid streaks of huge brown rocks have been poured here and there across the wastes and whenever our valiant locomotive, called "Elephant," forded one of these streams of torrid boulders, it brought us again to vast sandy wildernesses. There was no verdure and no life. No blade of grass or a struggling bush relieved the endless sweep of aridity.

We look back at the desert strip by means of which France cuts this country from the sea. To the north is a similar long and narrow area which Italy has interposed between Ethiopia and the sea, while to the south are vastly longer strips of sandy shores held by England and Italy. The outer edge of the girdle of sand about the Ethiopian ramparts is securely held by foreigners—by the three powers that for 60 years have aspired to dominate this land.

Foreigners Must Approve

Not one sack of coffee or ivory tusk or cake of beeswax can Ethiopia send abroad without consent from one of the powers that has control of the ports and not one roll of cotton goods from Japan or tin of gasoline from Iraq or automobile from Detroit can come to Ethiopia without the approval of foreign governments.

For a long time after we cross that line which colonizing powers have drawn between Ethiopia and the sea, we remain amid the sands. We are still far from the plateau where fruit abounds, the soil yields three crops annually and forests mount up almost over night.

By noon we reach ravines with bushes growing in them, whose meager leaves sustain goats and camels, so we see occasional flocks and pass a few tiny villages each containing a miniature station and a tank filled with water brought from afar.

Every village is dull, meager and squalid. The fragile straw-thatched huts are utterly bare. Each settlement is largely self-sustaining, living on the scantiest physical necessities and caring little for traffic with the outside world. The shepherds seem to have no curiosity for the whites. Only the children gather about us to wangle coins by strange antics and weird noises.

Goats Are Useful

These people drink their goats' milk, which they carry in bags from goats' hides, exchange a few goats' skins for calico cloth, dried peas and millet, dress their bushy or braided hair with goats' butter, make pancakes over camel-dung fires and build their huts from twigs plastered with mud. Here and there they add a tiny tower to a hut, thus converting it into a mosque, at whose call they often prostrate themselves for prayer and sometimes fast. Those few activities represent their domestic economy and their culture.

As the train proceeds the sands become covered with grass from which rise myriads of ant hills as high as a man. There are more and more flocks. Wild animals are frequently seen and villages are often seen. By evening we reach hills and trees. The ascent becomes so steep that "Hippopotamus" joins "Elephant" to pull us up the grade.

And just at dusk we enter the very pleasing little town of Dirre Daoua with many trees, with an abundance of gorgeous flowers, lemons and bananas. It is like an oasis. The day has ended and with it the desert. We are at the threshold of the rich Ethiopian plateau. But before we mount it we shall spend a night in a delightful hotel and let Elephant and Hippopotamus rest quiet in their stable.

Long's Machine In Louisiana Split Wide Open

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19 (AP) —The political machine left by Senator Huey P. Long was split wide open today by announcements of Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe for Governor and Wade P. Martin, public service commissioner, for the United States Senate, in the January primary.

The announcements caused considerable excitement. Gov. O. K. Allen, who had said the state ticket would be chosen at a caucus to be called by him, would not believe they were genuine announcements.

The Governor closeted himself in his office with a group of his associates and discussed the announcements. He could not conceive of Mr. Noe and Mr. Martin taking such steps without his sanction. Later the two men joined the Governor's conference. They had driven from New Orleans to Baton Rouge this morning.

Mr. Martin had been just about selected to run for the unexpired term of Senator Long, but the statements accompanying his announcement indicated that he would offer for the regular six-year term beginning in January, 1937.

Civilian Runs Police Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—One of the most elaborate systems of regional police radio in Great Britain is to be built up by Mr. Ian Douglas Auchterlonie of Heswell, Cheshire.

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Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
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NOW our famous
ME-DO
children's underwear
WITH TALON FASTENING
$1.50
Only at Steiger's in Hartford can you buy Me-do's with new talon fasteninig. Comfortable winter weight—15% wool and 15% silk—in sizes 4 to 12.

The proper complement to your new fall outfit, whether a knitted suit, smart coat-dress-blouse combinations is a Felt Hat by
DOBBS
The Five Hundred is a superb model town and country hat —all the new colors.
$7.50
Stackpole, Moore, Tryon Co.
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MILITAIRE
The model shown above is proclaimed as a style leader in shoes with medium height heels. In brown or black suede.

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This oxford is comfortable to the foot, stylish to the eye. In brown or black kid.

RODESSA
This high-riding oxford defines the popular military mode for Fall. In black or brown kid.

A MILITARY mode has captured Paris. Hats flaunt gay cockades, and jaunty visors. Capes swing from squared shoulders. Skirts have reached a new high, giving shoes added importance.

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Every row of stitching—every perforation—every line of the shoe itself is planned to give your foot the trig appearance these new military fashions demand. FREE TREADS are as flattering to a woman's foot, as a uniform to a man's shoulders. Why? Because they actually give you a wider sole to walk on, but the part of the shoe that is seen never betrays the password. FREE TREADS give you a 5-Point Fit. They fit your whole foot—not just (1) length and (2) width, but also (3) waist, (4) instep and (5) heel. A made-to-measure fit in a ready-to-wear shoe.

Turn in for a try-out at any of the dealers listed below and you'll find that at last you can have "custom-made" shoes at a budget price. All styles of FREE TREADS are $10.00.

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These dealers will be glad to show you Free Tread Shoes. Being expert fitters and having over 150 sizes, they assure you a made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes.

Albany, N. Y.—Famous Shoe Store, 71 N. Pearl St.
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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensak, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Ave.
Sutphin "J"
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 507 Bloomfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Raimer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—John P. Lund & Co., 845 Chapel St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2302 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Padevaloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
Paterson, N. J.—Malooli, 84 Broadway
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. M. Laird Co., 622 Liberty Ave., Cor. Oliver
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—Davis & Cartland Co., 510 Congress St.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main St.
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Quincy, Mass.—Morehead Shoe Store, 1549 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flore Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Lockingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Utica, N. Y.—Raynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Special Measurement Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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Liberty League Finds Labor Act Outside the Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—With the apparent purpose of providing a great voluntary legal system for groups or firms attacking New Deal legislation, the American Liberty League issued here a brief attacking the Wagner Labor Act as unconstitutional.

The brief was prepared by a group of 58 lawyers, many of them prominent, and declared the act "a complete departure from our constitutional and traditional theories of government."

Prior to the publication of the carefully drawn report a press conference was called by leaders of the league, which precipitated some of the liveliest heckling that Washington journalism has seen for a long time.

Makes Intent Plain

The finding by the league against the Labor Act brought immediate criticism from organized labor, and the charge from an administration authority that it amounted to "advice to clients to disobey the law of the land."

Jouett Shouse, president of the league, made it plain that his organization intends to intervene at every opportunity in pending legal cases involving the New Deal, to finance litigation which the league's panel finds unconstitutional.

Officials of the league at the press conference yesterday were Mr. Shouse, Raoul E. Desvernine, chairman of the lawyers' committee, and Earl F. Reed, chairman of the special legal subcommittee which drafted the opinion on the Labor Act.

The League's unofficial "supreme court" found the Labor Act unconstitutional on two major grounds:

1. By depriving employers and minority employees of freedom of contract, it violates the fifth, or due precess clause, of the constitution;

2. Due to its application to workers of all industry, it goes beyond the congressional power to regulate interstate commerce, even if it is not also invalid as outside the commerce clause when applied to workers in clearly defined intrastate commerce.

To Consider Other Acts

The finding on the National Labor Act is the forerunner of similar consideration of eight or nine other major New Deal acts by the league lawyers, who serve without expenses and without pay. Mr. Shouse declared that if the lawyers found these laws constitutional the league would publish the reports; and that minority reports, if any, would also be published. The present report was unanimous.

With the decision of the 58 lawyers almost a foregone conclusion, chief interest at the press conference turned on charges that the committee of lawyers was biased. Mr. Shouse read a spirited defense, declaring the group was impartial and nonpartisan.

It was brought out that Mr. Desvernine's New York law firm is counsel for the United States Steel Corporation.

Furthermore, that Mr. Reed is counsel for the Weirton Steel Company, that he managed the litigation against the old NRA labor act, wrote the main sections of the Wagner Act opinion, and personally selected the seven members of his subcommittee.

It was also divulged that Mr. Desvernine, with the aid of four associates, picked out the entire 58 members of his committee. No labor organization was represented on the committee because, it was contended, they would be "special pleaders."

Mr. Desvernine did not deny that the 58 lawyers on the panel represented "big business," but contended that it was impossible to secure successful lawyers of high repute who did not have big corporations on their list of clients.

Only Practicing Lawyers

He was asked why prominent law school professors, and students of constitutional law were not included, and replied that only practicing lawyers were selected.

Whatever the ethics of the Liberty League's proceeding, the practical effect of it cannot be gainsaid. It provides a legal brief of excellent character to any small manufacturer who might have otherwise proposed to yield to the law, equipped with which he can go into court and fight the measure. Mr. Shouse indicated the Liberty League would follow up the move today by actually intervening in certain suits involving new-deal legislation.

Dubious From the First

The League's opinion pretty clearly foreshadows the beginning of a revolt against the act on the part of employers.

The constitutionality of the measure has been dubious from the outset, even to laymen, and it might not have passed the House of Representatives save for a letter from Mr. Roosevelt urging enactment despite constitutional doubts — "however well founded."

While the make-up of the Liberty League's legal advisers hints pretty strongly where the pressure for a test is coming from, the New Deal cannot deny the right to such a test in an issue which it has itself precipitated. If the test before the Supreme Court goes against it, there are plenty of indications that that will be only the beginning of the matter. The next step will be an appeal to the amending processes of the Constitution.

On the Trail of the New Deal

©Harris & Ewing

Raoul E. Desvernin — Chairman Liberty League Lawyers' Committee

Jouett Shouse — Liberty League Leader

Earl F. Reed — Legal Expert on Labor Act

Aircraft Workers To Continue Strike

EAST HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 19 (AP)—A quick settlement of the strike at the Hamilton Propeller and the Pratt and Whitney aircraft companies was regarded as doubtful following a vote of the workers not to return to their jobs.

The Industrial Aircraft Workers Union, at a meeting last night, voted 537 to 135 for continuance of the strike, which began Monday when the propeller firm laid off five union men.

Strike leaders said less than 200 of the 1800 men who left their jobs Monday had returned to work, but the companies, though not giving any figures, said many more than that had returned. Union officials have emphasized that the reinstatement of the five men, one of them a union vice-president, is the only issue at stake in the strike.

Moves by Il Duce Compel Egypt To Seek British Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Sudden and tangible effect has been given by Italo-Ethiopian developments to the recent recommendation of closer ties between Egypt and Britain, expressed in the report of the Egyptian Economic Mission to England.

Egypt, after taking every occasion to proclaim her independence, has about-faced under pressure of Italian aims in Ethiopia on headwaters of the Blue Nile. Also, Egypt wants to protect her fertile river plains against possible Italian designs.

The recent agreement approved by the Egyptian cabinet for developing Ethiopia illustrates Cairo's position. British aid is essential, and Egypt has pressed London for action. But Downing Street holds back to avoid unnecessary complications with Rome.

Benefits of British Ties

A recognition of the benefits of Egypt's English ties was expressed in the report of the Egyptian Economic Mission.

While writing from an Egyptian standpoint and in the consciousness of possible criticism from a very vociferous local press, the authors have given their opinions with commendable candor.

While the extremists here proclaim a drawing closer between England and Egypt as being proof of a policy of British Imperialism, the balanced opinion of the country undoubtedly welcomes the rapprochement, both economic and political. Circumstances have so arisen that Egypt is obliged to recognize the distinct advantages of her relations with England, however undefined they may be at the moment.

British Aid Overturn

In local politics British moral support contributed largely to the overthrow of the past regime, the corruption of which was frankly exposed by the judgment recently rendered in dismissing the case of alleged libel brought by two ex-Ministers of the two previous Cabinets against the newspaper, El Siyassa. British culture is recognized as being necessary in reforming Egyptian educational policy and British co-operation in industrial undertakings is officially welcomed.

In international politics Egypt's benefits have not been so openly admitted but are nevertheless undeniable. Spending but 6 per cent of its gross revenue (not taking into account the sum of £750,000 [Egyptian] paid annually to the Sudan) on its War Office, and without a fortification on its far extending boundaries, Egypt still enjoys security against external aggression, while the independence of its neighbor Ethiopia is threatened.

Lake Tana

By means of British support Egypt is also confident that its vital interests in the control of the headwaters of the Blue Nile in Ethiopia will be adequately protected. Economically, too, it may be grateful, especially in linking its currency with sterling.

It is therefore seen that Anglo-Egyptian relations are becoming more cordial and that the hope of concluding a formal agreement strengthening the bonds between Egypt and the British Empire is brighter than it has ever been.

England's predominant place as Egypt's best customer, the report of the Economic Mission points out, merits careful and sympathetic consideration. While the members of the Mission do not recommend the quota system in order to equalize somewhat a trade balance at present largely in favor of Egypt, they suggest that some preferential tariff might be introduced to improve the market of British goods here, for instance in the case of British cars and Lancashire goods, especially textiles manufactured with Egyptian cotton.

Promote Markets

On the other hand, they have seized the opportunity of their visit to England to investigate further markets for Egyptian products there, such as fruit, early potatoes, rice and eggs, hoping that preferential import duties might be granted them. Whether they are justified or not in that hope, they have recommended a Joint Anglo-Egyptian Committee to meet annually in England and Egypt atlernatively in order to foster reciprocal trade. A proposal to hold an "Egyptian Week" in England to popularize Egyptian cotton is also a result of its work.

Following immediately on the publication of the report the Egyptian Government has abrogated the commercial agreements on the most-favored-nation principle, with Japan and Roumania, the former on the ground of competition with local textile industries and the depreciation of the value of the yen, and the latter as a result of Roumania's alleged failure to carry out the terms of her agreement. This action is attributed to the development of the new trade policy, in which the recently formed Ministry of Commerce and Industry will certainly play a very important part.

Jules Cambon

VEVEY, Swit., Sept. 19 (AP)—Jules Cambon, who passed on here today, was a former French Ambassador to Washington and Berlin, and one of France's "elder statesmen."

M. Cambon's brilliant diplomatic career covered nearly 50 years, from 1870 to the World War. Although he retired to a quiet country life at the end of the war, his counsel often was sought by those who shaped the foreign policy of France.

M. Cambon became the better-known half of the "Cambon brothers," diplomatic team famous in the annals of the French Foreign Office. He served five years in Washington and seven in Berlin. At Washington during the Spanish-American War, he served Spain as a negotiator for peace. He left Berlin upon the outbreak of the World War.

In the postwar era, he administered a large bank and various corporations, building up a fortune once reputed to yield an income of about 1,000,000 francs a year.

LaGuardia to Air Power Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today got authority from his Board of Estimate colleagues to advertise the forthcoming city referendum on a city "yardstick" power plant in the newspapers. This will be in observance of the state rules under which such a plebiscite may be held.

Meanwhile, upon his instructions, Corporation Counsel Paul Windels was reviewing recent adverse court decisions on public referenda and municipal power plants in this State instanced by the Consolidated Gas Company in its suits just brought to prevent a city referendum.

Taking issue with the Mayor's statement that the utility monopoly's court action to prevent the referendum was another "power trust plot," based on technical subterfuges, Joseph M. Proskauer, counsel for the company, retorted that the Mayor was lawyer enough to know the courts do not mandamus except on substantial grounds.

The local law, he continued, did not provide information on the financing of the proposed plant, for the reason, he held, that the scheme was "fantastic," and an encroachment on the law limiting the debts of cities to prevent the creation of indirect liabilities.

The Mayor's power issue was being denounced in conservative quarters today as espousal of an extravagant and useless plan to attract the votes of Socialism and its followers, with Alderman A. Newbold Morris (R) from the fifteenth district, speaking before the New York Women's Republican Club, charging the Mayor with using it to further his ambition to be "a United States Senator, or perhaps a Governor or perhaps even President of the United States."

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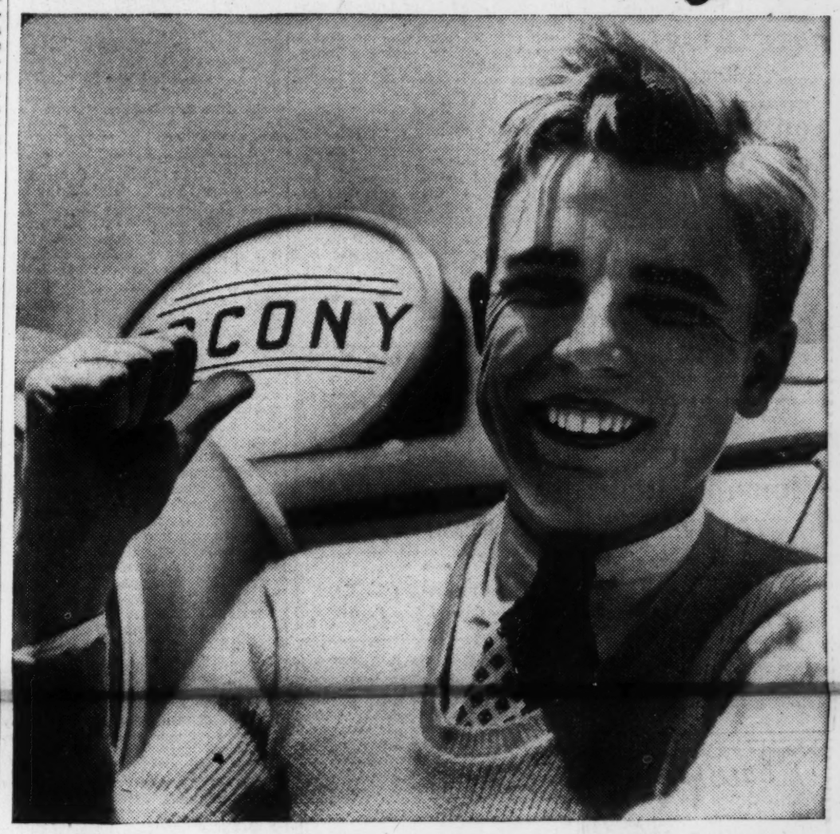

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A	R	A	B	▨	E	N
N	I	O	B	E	▨	T
T	E	A	S	E	R	S

Bennett Pledges Full Review Of Railway Merger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A thorough review of the entire transportation and communication system of Canada is to be undertaken by the Economic Council appointed at the last session of Parliament, Premier R. B. Bennett announced last Saturday night, in his fourth radio speech.

The time had come, he said, when such questions as amalgamation of the two railway systems, under private or public ownership, modern equipment, electrification, aviation services and so forth, must be settled, not by politicians, but by railway men, engineers, economists and businessmen, and "it is a task for which the Economic Council, in theory and in fact, is eminently suited." He said he would have preferred to have had the Council's report ready in time to place before the electorate for Oct. 14, but this was impossible.

Mr. Bennett also proposed to place the matter of a national fuel policy, to which the Conservative Party is pledged, before the Economic Council. Already, he said, we have gone a long way in this direction, having restored the coal industries of the Maritimes and developed the coal industry in western Canada through employment of tariffs, railway subventions, assistance through research, restriction of imports, subsidized shipping and subsidies to users of native coal. He claimed that on account of such assistance movements of Canadian coal have increased from 114,000 tons in 1929 to 2,314,000 in 1934.

Mr. Bennett claimed the support of the electorate on the evidence of things already accomplished by the present government, which included: the Central Bank, Marketing Act, farm loans, Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, unemployment insurance, minimum wages, eight-hour day, day-of-rest, the Economic Council, the Housing Act, Board of Commerce and Industry, amendments to the Companies' Act and to the Criminal Code, and the Wheat Board—calling it "an impressive legislative record."

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A Man in the News

Wide World
Simon Lake
Almost 70, He Still Makes His Living by Playing With Submarines and Salvaging Lost Treasure

Simon Lake was 31 years old when he had got out of Franklin Institute and finished the first submarine he designed which operated successfully in the open sea. He's been a submarine man ever since, and he will tell you with a half smile and a cheerful glimmer in his deep-set blue eyes that he always will be. Most people think submarines are just dirty tubs that smell, but to Simon Lake they are the most beautiful thing in which a man may go down to the sea. If it were not so, he wouldn't have a private, or Ford submarine, in which to putter about offshore at Bridgeport, Conn., in his spare time, and catch flounder and eels through a special hole.

These days Simon Lake's professional business is submarine apparatus for locating and recovering sunken vessels and cargoes. So far as Lake is concerned, just because a ship has sunk, with cargo aboard, is no reason why it should stay sunk, and the cargo forever lost.

With this common sense idea in mind he began several years ago to experiment with the idea of a submarine that would maintain an alliance with a scow "up top" and, by a long chute, pass divers down to the sub far below—maybe as far below as 300 feet—and enable them to scoop up lost treasure by a kind of vacuum cleaner arrangement.

Lake Gets His Diver

Like all men in such a business Simon Lake needed a good diver. He got one, in the person of Frank Crilley, an old navy hand, given the Distinguished Service medal by the U. S. Government for his services in connection with a serious submarine disaster off Honolulu many years back, and a man who would rather put on a diving suit and go below any day in the year than be the King of England.

Crilley and Lake made an ideal team for such business. Crilley the born diver, Lake the born submarine man.

Lake was born in Pleasantville, N. J., in 1866. He used to swim under water a lot as a boy at the "ole swimmin' hole," and it came to him that it would be fun to build a boat that would swim under water too. In 1894 he began working on a submarine, and he had some eventualities, as all pioneers must, but in 1897 he had the Argonaut ready for her trials, and she was a success.

The new submarine that Simon Lake is using these days for work in salvage matters is called the Explorer, and it has various gadgets and peculiarities of no other submarine in the world. But his gadgets are not trial balloons. Out of long years of experience, as consultant in Russia, Germany and England, Simon Lake has learned the whole science of submarine construction inside out, and anything he has on a submarine he uses nowadays is the result of painstaking and exhaustive research and testing and proof.

Recovers Flour Cargo

The Explorer is, in effect, a midget submarine, and Lake would fit nearly at the top of the list of men who have the oddest business equipment in the world. His business equipment is one scow, one long tube, the midget sub and a sheet of paper bearing the name of every ship lost with cargo in, generally speaking, modern times in American waters. Iron, brass, money, famous knickknacks of the sea, even cargoes of flour, they are all one to Simon Lake, who looks at his Explorer, and looks at his diver, Crilley, and says, with the old look of adventure in his wise eyes, "Let's dive and try and recover 'em."

Flour? Who says no one could recover a cargo of flour that had been sunk on a ship? Simon Lake has done it. And got it up from down below dry too. How? Well, the outer weight of the flour kept the inner mass dry in a kind of watertight shell. Then when you hauled the flour out on a dock, you peeled off the shell, and there you had some of the flour, salvaged, dry as a bone.

Over the grave of the Lusitania a company of men is working with absorption these days, making soundings, preparing to salvage some of the supposedly rich treasure that the ship carried in her vaults when she went to the bottom.

Down off New Jersey, and at other places along the Atlantic Coast, Simon Lake can name you a dozen spots where ships have gone to the bottom, carrying cargoes their masters could ill afford to lose and he can well afford to recover. It has taken him a long time to get his invention, the Explorer, into shape to begin to dive for such treasure recovery purposes.

Play Provides His Living

But Simon Lake was always a patient man. He could wait until everything was right. He isn't a talkative man. He's one for detail. There's no race on with the hunters for the treasurer of the Lusitania; no radio-ed stories, day by day, of progress. Nobody waiting, patiently—except Lake and Crilley and the staff. But Lake, and the Explorer and Crilley are at work.

And one day soon treasure will come up from down below. It may be hunks of iron or steel. It may be a safe, suspected of containing currency and bonds. To Simon Lake hunks of iron and steel are just as good treasure as currency and bonds and vice versa.

It's a great thing, at 69, to be able to make your living with the thing that has been your play, ever since you got out of engineering school; even ever since you were a boy, dreaming about pirates in reverse English.

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AAA Seeks Way To Escape Storm From Potato Act

(Continued from Page 1)

the-scenes rejoicing that AAA officials received indication from the Comptroller General that he did not believe the money could be appropriated without specific authorization from Congress.

Not only would enforcement of the law entail the assigning of a quota to every farmer in the United States who raises more than five bushels of potatoes for the market, but it would require experimentation in a new type of police force to prevent bootlegging by arresting both the buyer and seller of potatoes that were not put up in cartons sealed with tax stamps.

Further indication that the AAA is ready to drop the drastic feature of the act was seen in a call issued by Secretary Wallace for a hearing on Oct. 3, to determine what type of program would be developed as a substitute.

Question Other Methods

"Among questions to be considered," the AAA announced, "is whether the exercise of the power to provide for adjustment in acreage through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, and to provide for rental and benefit payments in connection with such agreements or other voluntary methods would carry out the purposes of the Potato Act.

"The possibility of the use of marketing agreements for potatoes and the diversion of potatoes from normal channels of trade, or into by-products, will also be taken into consideration."

Any alternate step toward increasing potato prices through reduction of acreage would be taken under Section I of the Potato Act which designates potatoes as a basic commodity and authorizes the employment of any of the methods outlined in the Agriculture Adjustment Act for the purpose of increasing agricultural income to be used to aid potato growers.

One difficulty lies in the fact that, while other adjustment programs are financed out of the processing tax, there is practically no wholesale processing of potatoes which makes the source of the revenue for benefits doubtful.

Wallace Changes Views

Just a week ago Secretary Wallace denied that any great number of complaints had been received from farmers of the prospective regimentation of potato growers. Now he takes the view that Congress failed to consider all sides of the question.

Many individualistic farmers, some of them urged on by antiadministration groups, have served notice that they intend to defy the rigid rules laid down by Congress for the distribution of their product. The American Liberty League this week attacked the potato program as "socialistic."

AAA officials believe that most growers will be satisfied with voluntary instead of compulsory reduction. If such a program can be worked out with the farmers, then there will be no loud complaint if Congress is asked by the AAA to repeal the mandatory provision of the act at its next session.

What's Going On In the Arts

Mr. Ely, True to Life

THE Guild of Boston Artists has put on special display a portrait of former Governor Ely, painted by William M. Paxton. There is no doubt whatever of the identity of the model. Mr. Paxton with his customary exactitude has made an unmistakable likeness. So true to the visual aspect is the painting that a person walking into the gallery somewhat abstracted might suddenly start, feeling for an instant that the original, and not the likeness, was there.

No doubt the majority of people viewing such a portrait would consider it a consummate piece of craft. So it is, in a sense. It is clear image-making, clean, tidy workmanship. The artist exercises none of that slurring, superficial practice so common among portraitists. As a painter he gives as nearly perfect a presentment as pigment and brush can achieve. And the very pursuit of surface perfection, of exactitude of measure and color, gives a credibility to such details as might not ordinarily take hold of the observer's interest. From Mr. Paxton's portrait we may learn clearly the brand of collar the model wears, the quality of his tailoring, we may discern those earmarks of "success" which are pointed out by clothiers and automobile manufacturers. From the ruddy tinge of the complexion and the modest but firm smile to the grandiose rose drapery hung betwixt two columns, we can conclude that here is a statesman duly characterized.

We do not mean to be altogether facetious, for we respect Mr. Paxton's abilities; mediocre painters rarely get such a "rise" out of us. But after making an inventory of the virtues of this artist, we find some space left on the sheet. Where are the genuinely artistic traits—beauty of design, integration of details, perception of the inner life of the model? There is no softening, no subdual, no allusion. We are struck almost harshly with the utter outwardness of such depiction, with the lack of any "quality of soul." Without these impalpable characteristics a portrait soon becomes brittle and inhuman. We should enjoy hanging Van Gogh's "Postman" (on temporary exhibition at The Boston Museum of Fine Arts) opposite Mr. Ely, and then we should enjoy explaining, amidst the catcalls, that the Ely type of portrait was the forerunner of the expressionistic and distorted methods of the Dutchman. One extreme is intended to correct another.

D. A.

"My Song for You"

A NEW Jan Kiepura musical, "My Song for You," is the current attraction at the Fine Arts Theater. It is a Gaumont-British production, done in English, and it possesses the qualities which have made Mr. Kiepura's previous films so popular.

The Polish tenor sings Verdi's "Celeste Aïda," Gounod's "Ave Maria" and two ballads with his usual skill and charm. He is assisted by the expert clowning of Sonnie Hale as his secretary; and by the comedic talents of an actor whose name is not listed but whose depiction of a head waiter is a major virtue of the film.

Aileen Marson, Mr. Kiepura's new feminine lead, is pretty but rather colorless. Emlyn Williams is condemned to another caddish part, very similar to that which he filled in "Evensong." The film, well directed and recorded, is pleasant entertainment.

Also on the bill are an unusual travel number showing the monasteries on Mt. Athos; a new Silly Symphony, "The Tortoise and the Hare"; two nature films, and the Fox newsreel.

Stage Notes

The opening of the new musical show, "Jubilee," scheduled for tonight at the Schubert, has been postponed to Saturday night. Tonight's tickets will be good for the opening; those for other performances set for this week must be exchanged.

From Symphony Hall comes report of an ovation to Dr. Koussevitzky when he opened the Sibelius Festival at Helsingfors, Sept. 13.

Fritz Kreisler will open the recital season at Symphony Hall, Oct. 13.

The Shakespearean company at the Plymouth gives its final performance of "Macbeth" this evening. For the remainder of the week it will turn again to "Othello."

Impending openings include Mary Young's "Post Road" at the Copley, Sept. 27; the Guild's operatic "Porgy and Bess," Sept. 30 at the Colonial; on the same evening, at the Plymouth, a new mystery play by Frederick Jackson called "The Ascending Dragon," featuring Cardini the Magician; "The Great Waltz," spectacular musical piece coming from Radio City to the Boston Opera House on Oct. 3, and the Pulitzer Prize play, "The Old Maid," scheduled for Oct. 14 at the Plymouth.

Woman Auditor in Louisiana Holds State's Purse Strings

Cash Custodian

Acme
Mrs. Alice Grosjean Tharpe
Supervisor of Public Accounts in State of Louisiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 19—The only woman who stands out as a celebrity in the political organization left by Senator Huey P. Long is Mrs. Alice Lee Grosjean Tharpe, State Supervisor of Public Accounts. She is the principal custodian of the cash of the State of Louisiana, excelling the State Treasurer in the volume of money handled and the duties attached. Her department occupies more space in the new State Capitol than any other.

Mrs. Tharpe was at one time secretary to the Louisiana leader, and was promoted by him to her exceptional post.

No audit is required of the cash in the office of the State Supervisor of Public Accounts. It was originally established, before the Long regime, to audit the other divisions of the state government, but exempted from such scrutiny itself. Favored by this exemption, the office was given more and more of the State's collection of taxes by Senator Long. Lack of public access to its books provoked public criticism, though other states have also been lax in their public accountings.

Because of the millions of dollars she administers, Mrs. Tharpe has been credited in some quarters with a corresponding political significance. Veteran political observers, however, discount her political influence in the reshaping of the Long faction, especially the report that she holds the balance of power.

Grass Coasters Race On California Slope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—That sled races are not confined to the cold countries nor the winter season, was proven here recently when the second annual dry grass derby sled race was held on Sugar Loaf Hill at Dillon's beach, on the Marin County coast, in which youngsters of all ages participated.

Specially built sleds of various sizes, speeds and shapes were constructed by the contestants, and a silver loving cup for fist prize award was given by Edward W. Beach of Sacramento, ardent patron of the sport. Fifteen other prizes for runner-up positions were provided by Sonoma and Marin county fans.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 129 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

*Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
*Boston — Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m.
*New Bedford — Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

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TODAY
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Ten Guesses (92)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; now that Paderewski has agreed to give a world radio recital, Kreisler remains the only world-famous artist to refuse to go on the air.
2—Yes.
3—Yes; a Federal Bureau of Investigation survey of 90,504 crimes in the United States showed that 4511 were committed by 19-year-olds, a larger number than for any other age group.
4—Yes.
5—No; "amphibious" is the word. "Ambidextrous" is applied to those who use both hands equally well.
6—Yes; the opossum.
7—Yes; on the northern coast.
8—No; Wordsworth.
9—Yes; the privileges and immunities accorded an Ambassador extend to members of his official household.
10—No; of Elisha.

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Mexican Strife Puts University In Serious Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 19—The consulting board of the University of Mexico, which recently closed the institution after many weeks of political and economic difficulties, has resigned.

The university now faces a crisis as an independent institution, as the offer of funds by President Cardenas was accompanied by a demand that the 400-year-old institution would agree not to give instruction which would in any degree be contrary to the Government's socialistic education program.

The board has insisted on complete liberty in its choice of a curriculum as well as economic security. The "Left Wing" students replied to this demand with a communication which charged the president of the university, Dr. Fernando Ocaanza, with incompetence, and states that the university, in general, was in the hands of reactionary groups.

Numerous Student Strikes

The National University for the past three years has been the scene of many clashes, some of them resulting in casualties. President Cardenas tried to avoid the inevitable closing of the university when he warned the students to stick to their studies and keep out of politics.

Student agitation has been one of the most difficult problems of the university, as hardly a week has passed without either a student strike or a manifestation. In 1933, after having been a center of almost continuous strikes and upheavals, the Ministry of Education declared that the university was to become an independent organization, subsidized by the Government.

Comparative calm reigned for a few weeks after the reorganizing of the "Independent" University, but this was again interrupted by renewed clashes between "Left Wing" groups and those of the reaction.

Made Charges Public

A large group headed by the well organized Federation of Revolutionary Students made public their charges against the university and the reasons for their constant dissatisfaction. Among these, the following issues are the most important:

The charge that the president of the university and his staff have been influenced by the clergy and the reaction; that obstacles have been placed in the way of poor students; certain revolutionary teachers have been unjustly discharged for their ideas; that the classes were suspended in order to avoid the charges which the authorities knew were being made against them by the students; also many problems have been raised for the express purpose of creating an unbearable atmosphere in the university by parties who wished to use it as a weapon against the Government.

The consulting board in its communication placed its difficulties entirely upon the question of money. It asked that the annual subsidy granted it by the Ministry of Education be raised to 5,000,000 pesos, in order to cover the vast deficit which has hampered activities in the past two years.

"The university," the communication stated, "finds itself at present in a moment of grave crisis that cannot be resolved alone. Furthermore, it would be dishonorable for the university to continue functioning when it does not possess the economic means of doing so. Consequently, we consider it more honest to frankly face the situation and suspend classes until some solution has been reached. This attitude does not constitute an act of hostility toward anyone but merely the sincere recognition of the situation and the confidence that this will be rectified by the authorities in charge of the matter."

It has been pointed out that the university wishes nothing from the Government but money; the subsidy that it has enjoyed until now, while not sufficient, nevertheless carried a "hands off" policy on the part of the Ministry of Education.

The present attitude seems to be that the Government is extremely idealistic when it throws away 5,000,000 pesos each year on an institution which is not under its control. For the same amount of money a new government university could be built that would not be a source of constant turmoil.

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Movies Use Essentials For Relief

Lower: Witzel Photo

Upper—Exterior Shot of Camera Crew at Work in Los Angeles Movie Relief Project

J. Stuart Blackton
Director and Supervisor of Los Angeles Studio Workers' Relief Project

Los Angeles administration has company at work in old Metro studio but pays no fancy salaries and has no pampered stars. Nevertheless, 500,000 persons have seen their output.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—With two glamorous exceptions, film stars and their fat salaries, the motion picture project set under way here by the Los Angeles County Relief Administration has every feature commonly associated with Hollywood's working day world.

It has been grinding out celluloid since Nov. 6, 1934, with the primary objective of reducing unemployment among studio workers. And the unavoidable by-product, reels upon reels of motion picture film, has since been shown to audiences estimated to total 500,000 persons.

Two hundred professional motion picture workers are employed, and this group handles all phases of production from script to distributing cans. These films, of course, have no featured stars, but they tell the story of relief activities in Los Angeles, and do it to the accompaniment of a sound track.

Production operations are housed upon their own "lot"—the old Metro studio somewhere near the heart of Hollywood. This dingy seat of past glory in the field of motion picture entertainment had been numbered among the ghost studios for years, yet has recently sprung into new activity through the relief establishment.

In preparing the studio for use, painters came across the name "Valentino" still faintly visible upon a dressing-room door—a reminder that in times past the Italian actor, Nazimova, Viola Dana, Alice Terry and others had worked there. It was at this studio that Rex Ingram made his "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse."

When traces of the past had been removed or were covered with paint, room for all divisions of normal studio activity became available. Today the lot has its executive office, research department, scenario department, camera department, projection hall and dark room.

Under the supervision of J. Stuart Blackton, a former director of prominence, one feature has been produced each month. In making these all workers are assigned to do the jobs they have been trained for in practical experience.

No fancy salaries are paid by the Relief Administration, and there are no liveried drivers waiting to motor tired actors to their homes. A dollar an hour is the top pay, but many of the workmen receive only half that amount. In addition, they are employed but part of the time in order to "work out" relief budgets.

Such features as the photographing of "stills" are included in routine work of the studio staff, and a publicity office helps to advertise their product. But no one is supposed to purchase a ticket in order to see the films. They are released to theaters and all interested groups without cost.

Socialists Cancel Speaking Tour Of Thomas in Louisiana

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—Louisiana is no longer regarded by the Socialists as a suitable locale for a major speaking campaign of their party. Without Huey Long and his "share the wealth" program, the dramatic force of a drive against "Longism" on home territory is lost, they feel, and they have canceled a speaking tour which Norman Thomas was to have given in Louisiana in October.

Strikingly enough, the Socialists looked upon Senator Long as an opponent, not an ally. Despite his talk about sharing the wealth, they rated him as an "American fascist." They classed him with those who "build their following on flowery promises to the masses which involve ultimate alliance with finance capital."

In choosing Louisiana for the Norman Thomas tour, the party was aiming to "combat the type of American Fascism which Long represented," said Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the Socialist Party.

"Huey Long, claiming to be the friend of workers, in his own illegal empire had killed all labor legislation," said Mr. Senior. He mentioned specific labor measures which he opposed, such as ratification of the child labor amendment, the eight-hour day law for women, a full-crew train bill, the collective bargaining act, an old-age pension bill, a prevailing-wage bill and a bill to provide for union labor on all state work.

High Wires Blamed For Fatal Crash Of Secret Army Plane

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—A "high line" near municipal airport was blamed in part today for the crash of a secretly constructed "flying fort" with the loss of two lives.

Don Smith, head of a firm that built the new all-metal bomber-attack craft, said the pilot, Thomas Van Stone, was forced into a fatal turn to seek a safe landing place because high tension wires were directly ahead of him when his motor failed on a test flight yesterday. With Van Stone, 32, a former army flier, was Dugald Blue, 26, as co-pilot.

In the ship when it crashed were 1200 pounds of lead, the weight equivalent of bombs it was built to carry in military work, as well as four .30 caliber machine guns designed to be fired from the wings in raking infantry. Specifications of the ship had been submitted to the United States Army air corps. It was equipped for cruising at 28,000 feet and its top speed was rated at 250 miles an hour.

The ship had been built in a locked corner of the Airplane Development Corporation, and earlier yesterday E. L. Cord, millionaire motor and aircraft operator, had conferred behind closed doors with Van Stone.

Large-Scale Pottery Made in Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of the many arts and crafts of the mountainous section of North Carolina, the best known perhaps is pottery. Outstanding in this field is D. P. Brown of the Hendersonville section, who lives near Arden. He is regarded as one of the best turners in the United States.

Mr. Brown holds two records for pottery-making. He can turn a piece 45 inches high without puncturing it. The record was 40 inches. As far as he has been able to discover, he has the largest handmade piece of pottery in the country which has not been made with the aid of scaffold, wheel or mold. The jar is six feet, two inches high, and nine feet, eight inches in circumference.

Mr. Brown comes of a family which has been in pottery for five generations. Three of his brothers are in the business. He turns out between 7000 and 8000 pieces every year. These are shipped to all parts of the United States and to France. His wife and four children help him.

Film Star Urges World Vote To Show Feeling Against War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 18—An international plebiscite to outlaw war was urged by Francis Lederer, film star and president of the World Peace Federation, at a world peace demonstration at the California Pacific International Exposition.

On the same program were other world peace leaders, including Gov. Frank F. Merriam of California; Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California and founder of the World Affairs Assembly, and others.

Hundreds of the audience accepted Mr. Lederer's offer to sign cards pledging themselves to work for the proposed public vote to be held during peacetime simultaneously throughout the world.

An appeal for churches to support the principles of the Kellogg peace pact was made by Governor Merriam, who said that if the "church desires to be definite in its training of young men and women for large responsibilities in world affairs, it can do no better than support the world peace pact of 1929."

Speaking in behalf of disabled veterans, Lieut. E. V. Izac, San Diego World War hero, added his plea for world peace.

Aims and principles of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) were outlined by the Rev. Joseph Fox of San Diego.

"Someone has said that if there is another world war, the churches will be to blame for it," said the Rev. Mr. Fox. "We hardly believe this is quite fair or true, but we do believe that if another world war is prevented, it will be because the churches have united to fight war on the spiritual rather than on the physical or the mental side."

The Rev. Frank S. Williams, of San Diego, spoke in behalf of both the National Council for Prevention of War and the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Mrs. Robert B. Rypinski, representing the World Peaceways, pointed out that the people of the world could attain world peace if they only realized their power.

Refuting a prevailing opinion that the Boy Scouts of America are affiliated with militarism, Edward de Groot, chief Scout executive of the Los Angeles area, said:

"The Scouts have peace instilled in their hearts from the beginning."

A plea for organizations to align themselves with the Christian Youth Council and "use more non-violence methods," as a means of bringing about world peace, was made by Miss Constance Eby of Westwood, Calif., representative of the Youth Council.

Telegrams endorsing the peace demonstration were read from Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State.

A letter to Mr. Lederer pointing out that the Christian Science movement is endeavoring to promote world peace, was read by Dr. von KleinSmid. It was from The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Baby Bonds Line Up For Advertising Drive

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Treasury will start "plugging" its baby bonds next week through magazine advertisements. Next Tuesday the first paid "ad" will appear in a national weekly magazine, to be followed by paid copy in five other weekly periodicals.

The question of employing newspapers for the advertising is also being considered by Treasury officials, who said no decision had been reached.

The aim of the campaign is to interest small investors in the baby bonds, the smallest of which sells for $18.75, with a cash maturity value of $25 in 10 years.

Library Closing Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—Public exhibitions of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery will be closed hereafter during October instead of during September, library aides announced recently. Experience has shown, they said, that more visitors seek admission during the earlier month.

Great Canyon's Secrets Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 19—The Salmon River canyon in Idaho, one of the largest primitive areas in the United States, with a gorge surpassing the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in depth and steepness, will be explored and photographed by the Salmon River expedition of the National Geographic Society, starting from Salmon City Oct. 5, and continuing down the river for 150 miles in a river scow, especially built for the purpose.

The expedition is for the purpose of photographing this scenic wonderland as well as to make geological studies of the mile-deep canyon, and studies of historic Indian picture writings that appear on overhanging cliffs in numerous places through the canyon.

The Salmon River, which winds through rugged central Idaho, has been truly designated the "River of No Return." The falls and roaring rapids of the swift stream and the sheer cliffs and ruggedness of the canyon, make travel upstream impossible. Downstream navigation can be accomplished only in stout, flat-bottomed boats, reinforced to withstand numerous collisions with boulders in the rapids and low falls.

The wildly beautiful lower part of the Salmon River is one of the loneliest regions in the country. In the Salmon and Clearwater mountains, bears, mountain goats, mountain sheep, elk and moose roam far from the usual haunts of men. In addition to salmon, there are several varieties of fish, including the rare Red Fish trout.

This expedition was made possible through the efforts of Salmon City business men, assisted by Senator William E. Borah. The personnel of the party includes Phillip J. Shennon and John C. Reed of the U. S. Geological Survey, Maynard O. Williams, staff representative of the National Geographic Society; Robert Marshall, naturalist; D. Worth Clark, Representative in Congress from Idaho, and two experienced boatmen.

This is the second expedition of the National Geographic Society to include Idaho, the first having been to the Craters of the Moon, which is now a national park.

Doheny Will Is Filed

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—The will of Edward L. Doheny, multi-millionaire oil man, which named his widow, Mrs. Carrie Estelle Doheny, sole beneficiary, was filed for probate Sept. 17. The document disposes of approximately one sixth of the Doheny holdings which had been estimated at $75,000,000, the remainder having been distributed in gifts and trusts by Mr. Doheny during his last years.

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Country life is only as good as its tweeds. These suits stride out because their classic lines cry country, but the new tapered godet pleats keep their skirts slim. Suit with topcoat is a distinguished weave of brown-and-white, black-rose-and-white, superbly tailored, crepe de chine lined and leather belted; the suit, $39.75; topcoat, $39.75, sizes 16 to 20. The two-piece is in rust or deep green monotone tweed, with nice detail, $39.75, sizes 14 to 18. Felt hats, $10.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Up Yosemite Trails

By Vernon Cordry

Jack Chisholm and Spud Holmes, meeting at the camp Curry post office in Yosemite Valley, California, one morning in late August, when our story opened, were discussing how they should spend their time until school began. Jack, a senior in high school, had been washing dishes at a hotel all summer to earn money for school and clothes. Spud, who expected to enter college that fall, had been working as a waiter. When a traveler leading a burro appeared, and they found that the animal was for sale,—cheap—Jack and Spud struck a bargain and decided to take a trip into the High Sierras themselves. They pitched camp the first night at the head of the Little Yosemite Valley; then climbed to Merced and Washburn Lakes and went on to Babcock Lake. On the way to Donahue Pass, they had to ford a glacier stream, and Dynamite, the burro, nearly upset their plans by refusing to cross.

Chapter Four

WHEN Jack deposited his pardner, Spud Holmes, on the bank of the ford, both were shaking with laughter. Even to Jack, who shivered from the icy water in his boots, the helpless moment when Dynamite refused to move seemed funny. They were like comedy adagio dancers all set for the "Allez Oup!" when something goes wrong with the "pyramid."

"Maybe Dynamite wanted to get on my shoulders—on top of the knapsack!" Spud cried.

Dynamite, in the meantime, was placidly munching grass on the other side. Jack crossed the stream and, by much tugging, led the burro across. Spud gave him a piece of bread for his heroism—Dynamite's, not Jack's. Jack dried his boots and put on fresh socks, hanging the wet ones on the pack saddle. Then they toiled up the canyon to that rift in the mountain range known as Donahue Pass. As they neared the summit, they had to slow up. The crisp, thin air became difficult to breath.

"Rarefied," said Jack, "and I bet you can't spell it."

"Easy," Spud answered. "R-a-r-i-f-i-e-d."

"Go to the foot of the class, Mr. Glacier Professor!" jeered Jack. "You'd better stick to the wonders of the Ice Age."

Outside the Park

As they descended from the pass and went outside of the national park, the boys noticed a curious lack of animals. At the same altitude inside the park, they had seen dozens of deer. But once beyond the boundary—inside of which wild animals were protected by law and rangers—not an animal was to be seen. It was as if the creatures could read the "No Hunting" sign at the park line. Outside, they kept out of sight of man.

"Like wild ducks who are tame when well-treated on Lake Merritt and wild 10 miles away in the marshes of San Francisco Bay," Spud pointed out.

"They're the same in Boston along the Fenway," Jack said. "They even nest there." He had seen them on a trip east—wild fowl living within a stone's throw of apartment houses and motor highways.

The next day found them back in Lyell Fork, heading in a northerly direction for Tuolumne Meadows. They picked a camping place near Soda Springs, in a mossy spot deep among trees and on the bank of the river. With evening came swarms of mosquitoes, but the boys had been forewarned. They cut pieces of netting to go around their broadbrimmed hats and had enough to cover their bed.

"Dynamite's improving," Jack said. "He went about nineteen miles today."

Then they saw the first human being, other than themselves, since they had left Lake Merced and Washburn. Their visitor was a guide from Yosemite.

"Archie told me to watch out for you tenderfeet," he grinned. "Said I was to put you right on anything and not let you try Lyell alone."

"We passed up that temptation," Spud assured him. "How do you like our camp?"

A Friendly Critic

"All shipshape, but you're in the wrong spot."

"How's that?" chorused the boys.

"First off, you're too close to the stream. A cold wind sweeps off of it. Too many mosquitoes here. Much fewer of the pesky critters on high ground," began the guide, as though he had only started.

"Go on," Spud assured him, laughing. "We admit we're rookies."

"Well, you camped as if you meant to stay a couple of days," the guide went on. "You want to be comfortable. Your bed is on moss, which grows only in damp places and often on stone."

Amazed, the boys watched him kick away soft moss with his hobnailed boot. Granite showed through. "That'd be hard before morning," said the guide drily. "Another thing, you'd better move to a spot open on the east side where morning sun will warm you when you sleep late tomorrow. The grass freezes stiff up here in August."

"Anything more?" asked Jack humbly.

"Archie said you fellows would take it right," the guide answered, smiling. He pointed to a black cloud many miles away. "Water drains this way. If that's a heavy thundershower or cloudburst, this place might flood. It has before." He pointed significantly to the "high-water mark" made by drift wood among the trees.

"I think we'd better pack up now," laughed Spud. "We haven't had any trouble so far because Dynamite picked the camps. He knows more about these things than we do."

"They're smart," agreed the guide, preparing to leave. "Move over and camp by us. We'll be glad to have neighbors."

Well rested, the boys set out the next morning to climb Mt. Dana, which rose above 13,000 feet. From a distance the mountain looked almost smooth and the snowfields near the summit seemed like mere spots. But as they climbed, the mountain became a jagged rock pile. Ice and snow for countless centuries had chipped away flinty pieces. Slowly they toiled up a ravine and topped the first "chimney," or outcropping that had withstood erosion. From below, it had seemed to be the crest itself. But as they reached it, other chimneys towered above them.

"S-still a long way to g-go!" gasped Spud.

"We'd better take it easy. The air is getting rarefied again."

"With an E or an I, it's still thin," Spud laughed.

At 11,000 feet, the quiet of high mountains came to them. There were no birds nor creatures of any kind, no trees with leaves to rustle here far above timber line. They plodded on in this silent little world of jagged stone. At last they saw a staff and rock cairn ahead and knew that they were near the real summit. Soon they were on top and took turns being photographed astride the cairn.

A Forest of Peaks

Laying down their map in line with peaks, they picked out Conness, McClure and Mt. Ritter, the highest of them all with the exception of Mt. Whitney, which lay to the south beyond vision. Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, is more than 14,000 feet elevation. They picked out Saddlebag Lake and 40 others half-hidden in forests below. In the barren depresson eastward lay great Mono Lake. Numerous small cones near by suggested volcanic upheavals in distant times.

As they ate lunch, the boys watched an automobile on the Tioga Pass road. It looked like a tiny snail. The car stopped and the driver got out. He was a mere speck on the landscape of great valleys and shouldering peaks. Using the map, Spud estimated that they could see for nearly 70 miles in every direction!

"If it weren't for that car, we could imagine that it is like what the first explorers found," Jack said. But he had no sooner spoken than a faint familiar sound reached them. A locomotive whistle! Far below to the east, a toy train trailed a wisp of smoke behind it!

"This country's getting too settled," Spud complained. "We explorers will have to try Darkest Africa."

"And when the Kenya express rolls by your safari, won't you feel peeved when the engineer blows for the crossing!"

The descent was as easy as the climb was difficult. They went down a different route. Coming to a snowfield on the shaded side of the peak, they sat down and slid. They dropped so fast that their ears felt plugged, from the growing atmospheric pressure.

But it was a long hard day before the boys finally saw Dynamite MCVI and their camp. The burro brayed a greeting as they came into camp.

The next morning the boys packed up and headed almost due west—bound for Yosemite Valley. A morning's walk brought them to Lake Tenaya, named after the wily chieftain who led the Yo-Semites against white settlers in the California uplands. Besides this jewel of a lake, they camped three days, swam and fished. Dynamite, in the meantime, fattened on rich grass.

Breaking Camp

Too soon, they had to break camp again and head for the valley. They had eaten so heartily on the trip that their food was almost gone. As they dropped down the 108 bends of the Tenaya Zig-Zags, the cinch worked loose and the pack saddle jolted up on Dynamite's neck. He looked reproachfully at his young masters.

"He means," Spud declared, "it's time you fellows learn to throw a diamond hitch that will hold."

Once more on the floor of Yosemite, the boys trudged into the meadow with their burro. Dynamite MCVI whistled to his friends. Long floppy ears picked up in all parts of the meadow. Then a chorus of brays welcomed the travelers.

Old Adams, the horse and pack animal outfitter, came out of his camp. He smiled at the sun-tanned boys who led the burro. Dynamite trumpeted in recognition.

"Have a good trip?" asked Adams, knowing from their looks and the condition of the burro that they had had the time of their young lives. If the outfit had looked untidy and the travelers sullen and indifferent, he would have known their feelings no matter what they said.

"Grand!" said Jack.

"Swell!" agreed Spud. "We're already planning one for next year. We're going to climb Lyell."

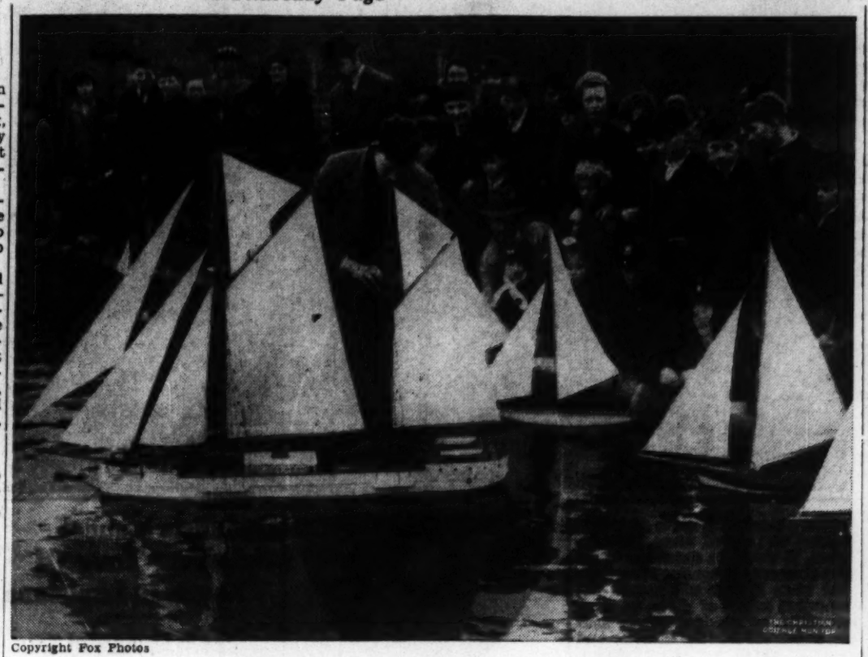
"It's about time for me to take Algernon down to winter pasture," said Adams. "I'll give you $10 for him."

"Algernon!" protested Spud. "He's Dynamite MCVI."

"Algernon is his name," said Adams firmly. "I raised him myself. But my Indian helper has a long name for him. It means Wants-His-Own-Way."

"Well, he got it most of the time on this trip," Jack said.

[The End]



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A Schoolboy's Model Schooner

THERE is always a crowd of eager boys and girls round the pond in Oakwood Park, Southgate, England, when Henry Arthur Norris sails his schooner.

It is hard to believe that a 16-year-old schoolboy could have built so perfect a model entirely himself, and that he actually managed to complete the job in six months.

The hull, he will tell you while wading about in the pond fixing this and touching up that, was shaped and hollowed out of a piece of pine wood weighing over a hundred-weight, and carries 40 pounds of lead ballast. In making the ratlines and shrouds (the rope ladders running from the channels to the cross-trees) he had to tie no less than 800 clove-hitches.

The schooner is complete with hatchways, life-boats, capstans and anchors, as well as navigation lights and every other detail necessary to a well-built boat. The overhaul length is 6ft. 6in.; the height 57ins., and the sail area approximately 1400 sq. ins.

A Box With a History

THERE is a romantic old box in London which, because it happened to go straying many years ago, is kept under lock and key behind the heavy iron door of a strong room, and only allowed out on very special occasions. I had the honor of visiting it the other day in the building of the Royal Scottish Corporation, and while it was being taken from its green baize covering, and tilted forward on the shelf the better for me to examine its heavy brass bindings and its three great locks, I listened to its peculiar story.

The story began way back in the time of Queen Elizabeth when, I was told, it did not pay to be Scottish. Elizabeth had a prejudice against anyone who hailed from north of the border, heightened by the fear that her cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, should usurp the throne. And so it happened that in the year 1587, although there were many Dutch and other foreigners living in London, the Scottish inhabitants were not allowed to exceed 32.

When, however, King James of Scotland acceded to the English throne, a host of Scottish nobility, craftsmen and tradespeople rode after him to London in the hope of making their fortunes. But things did not turn out quite as they had expected, and although some discovered that the streets were "paved with gold," others quickly came to poverty.

The Self-Reliant Scots

So, in the year 1611, the successful Scottish merchants met together to see what could be done to keep their less fortunate brothers from having to accept English charity, and it was decided to found a Scot's Box. Into the box went gifts of money, as well as many a fine, for the good merchants were extremely particular as to what kind of language was employed at their meetings, and should a blameworthy expression escape the lips of a member the funds were richer by half-a-crown.

Once a month the needy Scottish brethren were invited to a service, after which they were given good bowls of soup, bread, and their monthly allowance. On 24 occasions the Duke of Clarence, who afterward became King William IV, himself acted as Paymaster, having strong sympathy with the independent spirit of the Scottish folk which prevented them from coming on the English Poor Rates.

In 1877, a fire broke out in the Corporation's building, destroying many documents and other valuable possessions, including one of the few authentic portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots. The famous box escaped the flames, but in the general upset was taken away with the débris and lost.

Rescued From Obscurity

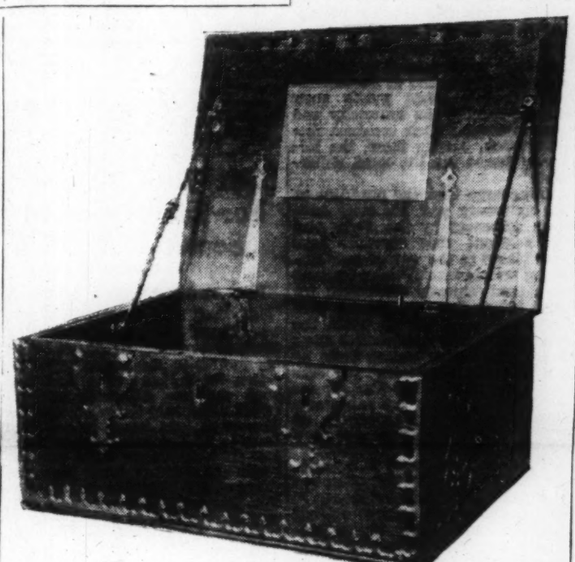
But such a romantic looking object was not destined to end its days in obscurity, and having made its way to a shop in Whitechapel, was picked up by a collector for a mere song, and placed on a stand in his drawing-room as a music cabinet. Here it was that a friend of the collector's, who happened to be a member of the Royal Scottish Corporation, identified it and took it away in exchange for his billiard table.

When the Prince of Wales, who is president of the corporation, was presiding at the banquet which, for the past 270 years, has been held annually on St. Andrew's Day, and spoke of the splendid work the charity is doing in keeping Scottish pensioners, and in relieving Scottish men and women in London who happen to be in temporary need, the old box was placed on a table before him in all its ancient dignity as fine a piece of oak as can be seen anywhere.

On the outside of its cover is a small brass tablet with the following inscription:

This is the ancient Scot's Box that was founded in the reign of King James the Sixth of Scotland and the First of England.
Psalm the 133.
Behold how good a thing it is, and how becoming well,
Together such as brethren are in unitie to dwell.

D. A. L.



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The Scot's Box

Busy Days Make Happy Children

WERE you to walk down Elm Street in a certain midwestern town in the United States, you would find no children asking plaintively, "What can I do now, Mother?" No, every child is busy, happy, up on his toes and interested in the doings in his neighborhood. Why? Because there happened to be a child follower of Little Orphan Annie who, instead of sitting down and doing nothing, said: "Leapin' Lizards, we gotta do something."

It was when the children gathered on a porch because the vacant lot where they usually met was under water that the idea gained headway. One child said that he wanted a ball but did not have enough left from his small allowance to buy it. Another longed for a tennis racket; a small girl said she wanted a doll buggy—doll buggies run into money. Then it was that a thoughtful child suggested that they all get busy and do something to make their wishes come true.

A Service Bureau

Out of this idea grew the Children's Neighborhood Employment Bureau. The bureau was located in an unused garage in the neighborhood, to which every child had donated either work or old furnishings or some needed article. Their parents even let them have an extension telephone put in the building and they were ready for work calls. They had taken the precautions to draw up a set of rules, with the aid of their parents, so that little ones whose abilities were limited, fared acording to the others who were more skillful and deserved more pay. They had certain prices for certain kinds of work and they had an older person for inspector and guide.

When the houseowners in the neighborhood found they could have a lawn cut and trimmed in an amazingly short time at a very moderate cost they began to hire the children from this bureau for many things. When an order came in for lawn cutting, the bureau head would send, say, Jimmy, who owned the sharpest mower, to cut the grass; Ted and John, who had clippers and even though they were small boys, could be trusted to edge up all sidewalks and flower beds in a splendid way; perhaps it would be Sam and Billy who would volunteer to use the dandelion cutters and before the owner was aware of it he had a beautifully groomed lawn at a reasonable price.

Or maybe it was the mothers of small children who were anxious to run down to market or to go out for an afternoon or to have their children taken for an outing. Here the girls came in on a paying job. Always an older girl was ready to come to the younger ones' assistance if they needed help. This backing gave the mothers assurance that if an emergency arose while they were absent it could speedily be met in the right way. Girl dishwashers were employed for a half hour or an hour many times by a busy mother, or plain mending often provided jobs for the girls.

Learning Valuable Lessons

Two boys with bicycles and two more with large express carts were ready to do errands quickly or haul small articles that could be carted in their wagons. Many trips they made to the cash and carry stores for an order of groceries because housewives soon learned that the small sum they paid for this service was much less than the cost of taking their own car from the garage. Library books in the neighborhood were collected three times a week or on special calls at any time if asked for, and the librarians sent back such books as had been asked for over the phone.

The neighbors in this locality knew that the employment of these children made for a better community spirit; helped each parent in their everyday problems of keeping children out of mischief and trained these smaller folk in the ways of industry and happy employment of their time.

Of course discussions arose and bickerings were frequent but any boy or girl was privileged to drop off the roll of workers if they felt they were not being treated fairly. This was one of the prime benefits of the whole scheme to let children learn early in their lives that honest work must be done if a wage is paid and the ability to get on with other workers is necessary. And no one, however biased, could call this child labor for doing things in groups and in competition made the duties they performed seem more of a game than a labor.

A Versatile Skating Champion

ALTHOUGH he is the national men's figure-skating champion of the United States, Robin Lee doesn't know whether he likes skating, golf, tennis or swimming best. Robin's versatility extends to other fields, too, for he is interested in music and plays the piano well himself.

But last winter, Robin, who is only 15 years old, has had to admit that skating topped the list of his favorite sports. He couldn't very well help it, after winning the golden crown of figure skating in competition with some of the country's most famous skaters. He is said to be the youngest person ever to hold this unusual honor.

Yet in summer he is busy with golf, tennis and swimming. And Robin can shoot an 80 and keep up with his Dad at golf; he can wield a tennis racket with the grace and speed of a Tilden, junior; and he can swim with the best of the lads his age.

Skating has been the traditional sport in the Lee family for many years. Grandfather Lee was a noted skater; and Robin's father is a professional skating instructor in St. Paul, Minn., where Robin now makes his home. Of course the fact that he is Norwegian explains in part his love for the ice. In Norway, you know, boys and girls put on skis, snowshoes and skates almost as soon as they put on shoes.

Robin's Dad decided to carry out this Norwegian custom in St. Paul and when Robin was three, he took him to a near-by pond and put him on a pair of old double-runner skates. The little fellow had his share of tumbles but after two or three times on the ice, he was able to push his small legs around expertly.

Under the tutelage of his father, Robin learned many fancy steps and twirls and even at the age of 9, he was known as the "boy skating wonder." Although figure skating is his chief interest when on the ice, he enjoys "just skating around with the other boys and racing."

A Skating Champion Who Is Also a Pianist

Where Trespassers Are Welcomed

THE other day some children were making their way toward a beautiful stretch of country on the island of Anglesey, off the Welsh coast, when they were faced by a noticeboard. Realizing that noticeboards, like padlocked gates and barbed wire, put an end to one's pleasure, they stood still in disappointment.

"We can't go that way," said one.

"We'd be gaoled if we did," said another.

"We'll have to go back," said the third.

But somehow the fourth felt that this noticeboard was different from the ones he had met before. He stepped forward and read it. "Private Road," read the notice, "Trespassers will be welcomed."

For a minute he stared at the words thinking he might be mistaken, or that someone was playing him a trick, and then he waved to his retreating friends.

"It's all right," he called, "they want us!"

The private road leads to an estate, and fearing that many lovers of nature would miss the full beauty of the landscape if he did not do something to assure them of a welcome, the owner had this happy noticeboard erected.

But this is not the only place in which neighborly notices are displayed. Among the hills of Derbyshire, England, where rain is apt to overtake pedestrians, there is a gate on which someone has kindly fixed a board bearing the words: "In case of a sudden shower you may shelter in the summerhouse"; and in a sandy Lancashire lane, close to a water tap with washing facilities, there is a notice which says: "For washing; please be as quiet as possible. Children may pick any of the flowers in this field."

A Giant Clock That Looks Up

AN ELECTRIC clock, with a face seven feet wider than that of Big Ben, has recently been assembled at Leicester, England, for the special use of airmen flying at a great height over the new Rand Airport in South Africa.

The clock will be placed on a concrete foundation with its dial facing upward in order that those looking down may be able to tell the time without any difficulty. It is said that it will be clearly seen from a height of 3000 feet. The dial measures 30 feet across; the minute hand is 17 feet long, and the hour hand over 14 feet. In order to tests the strength of the hands a man suspended himself from the tips.

Our Mail Bag

Rutherford, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like to hear from some girl who does not live near a city. You see, I live only nine miles from New York City and would like to hear from some girl on a western or southwestern farm, or a ranch in the United States, or from a girl who lives on a sheep ranch in Australia.

I am 15 years old. Mary H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I would like very much to communicate with people in all parts of the world. I know French quite well, a little German. I am most interested in the stage, good music, singing, reading and writing—especially writing letters. Anyone 18 and up would be fine. Naomi N.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I think the Monitor is the "best newspaper in the world." I enjoy especially the "Young Folks' Page." I believe it carries a knowledge and deeper understanding to the "young folks" all over the world.

I am 15 years old, an American, and I love our country more than any other. I am interested in almost any subject, especially sports, books, theaters, animals, writing, music, and especially girl scouting.

My favorite foreign language is French, therefore I would enjoy hearing from girls in France or her colonies, also in the British Isles, Germany, Italy, Canada and Asia, in other words, I would like to hear from anywhere.

Dorcas Violet H.

Letters from "Over Twenties" who write in to this department asking for correspondents are now turned over to the Youth Round Table, a Tuesday Education Page department. Will "Over Twenties" please address their letters in future to the Youth Round Table instead of the Mail Bag?

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Frances A. (11), San Diego, California. Would like to correspond with a girl in Egypt.

Susanne C. (11), Los Angeles, California. Wishes to correspond with a girl in Mexico.

Patsey J. (11), Long Beach, California. Wishes a correspondent in Germany.

Dot S. (11), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a girl in Sweden.

Ruth H. (11), Van Nuys, California. Would like an 11-year old correspondent in any country. Interested in dogs and butterflies, and is a Girl Scout.

Frances T. (13), San Diego, California. Wishes a correspondent in France.

Mary Lou C. (13), Gresham, Oregon. Would like to hear from a girl in Switzerland.

Norma N. (14), Nevada, Missouri. Wishes correspondents her own age from all over the world. Interested in all sports and has some musical talent.

Virginia D. (14), San Diego, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Scotland.

Margaret E. (14), Los Angeles, California. Would like a correspondent in Switzerland.

Mary Jane S. (14), Millbrae, California. Wishes to hear from a girl in Spain.

Clem K. (16), Globe, Arizona. Would enjoy hearing from correspondents anywhere, especially England and Canada.

Thorley W. (16), Portland, Oregon. Wishes a correspondent in France, also in Ireland.

Rosalie C. (17½), Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand. Wishes to learn about American life and would like correspondents about her own age. Interested in geography, aviation, sports, especially hockey and cricket.

Boys

Laurence F. (11), San Diego, California. Would like to hear from a boy in Paris, France.

Thomas P. (11), Venice, California. Would like correspondents anywhere.

Donald O. (12), Oakland, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in China.

Warren B. (12), Santa Monica, California. Would like a correspondent in Denmark.

Ahrn L. (12), Glendale, California. Wishes to correspond with a boy in South America. Interested in collecting snakes and lizards.

Bill D. (13), Brentwood Heights, California. Wishes a correspondent in Switzerland.

Jack S. (13), Van Nuys, California. Would like to hear soon from a boy in Denmark.

Bill S. (13), San Diego, California. Wishes correspondents in Sweden and France.

Bradford M. (13), National City, California. Would like to correspond with a boy in England.

Bert C. (14), National City, California. Wishes to hear from a boy in China.

Earl G. (14), San Diego, California. Would like correspondents in France and Malay States.

Victor D. (15) San Diego, California. Wishes to correspond with someone in Sweden.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Each boy and girl who asks us to print his or her name in our list of young people seeking correspondents must undertake to reply promptly to all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

2. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

3. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

4. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The Law of the Camp

WHEN Scouts arrive in camp they are reminded that the Scout law is camp law, and a few points as to the local application of the law while in camp are stressed. It might be well if all campers, whether members of the Boy Scouts or not, committed these points to memory, and then acted on them:

1. Find time to help the other man first even if you did not meet him until you came here.

2. Farmers and local residents are our friends. We can help them, by leaving all gates as we find them, not touching any crops, especially avoiding standing hay, never taking anything from fences or hedges, keeping quiet near buildings.

3. Animals on farms and elsewhere like peace; our best way to show kindness is to let them alone.

4. Orders should be obeyed cheerfully and quickly.

5. Save all the time and food we can; this means that more boys can come to camp if we are not wasteful. Save water, too.

6. The tenth law, "A Scout is clean," applies to you and your site.

Boon to the Cook!

WHETHER you are the cook of the house or the one whom the cook strives to please—**here's a hint**—watch the advertisements in **The Christian Science Monitor** for new culinary ideas. They are fine sources of recipes and expert advice. They are a guide to many foods of dependable quality. In helping to make meals more easy to prepare and adding new interest to the menu, the advertisements are indeed a **boon to the cook!**

Night Journey in Ceylon

ALL night the train had rumbled through groves of palm trees, the slimness of their trunks topped by a graceful cascade of leaves shadowed dimly beyond the window pane. Pools of water emitted no light, but from the depth of their gray film were the paler shadows of paddy birds standing motionless on one leg. Hills, crowned to the summit with dense forest, presented only a more faintly blurred shadow. Villages looked insubstantial under the dropping fans of tall palm trees. The stations, through which the train glided unheedingly, gave swift impressions of an oil lamp shedding yellow light over dingy walls, and a row of white-clad figures prone on the platform, waiting for some far-off train. Then once more we ran into the groves of palm trees, dimly seen. The rhythmic rumble of the train, the swaying motion, induced sleep, so that my glimpses of the scenery were fragmentary, and mingled with my dreams.

* * *

TOWARDS DAWN a cold wind blew in on me, and I hastened to close the window. The dreamlike shadowland of the night was quickly giving place to a brilliantly glowing picture. There were still groves of palm trees, but their slender trunks were like shafts of silver, each long leaf was pointed with a diamond, each vista was filled with misted colors of chrome and emerald. Near the windows hung trumpet-shaped flowers, scarlet lipped and fragile.

Delicate ferns and little purple orchids graced the jungle. Instead of a gray film lay stretches of sky-reflected water where the grass was lush and green, where pink lotus lilies rose from thickly matted leaves, and the paddy birds swooped down in white flashes for their food. Villages were astir, the smoke rising from low roofs, cattle ambling slowly to pasture along rutted paths. The train rumbled through this pleasant land of green and growing brilliancy, and a sweet spicy fragrance flowed into the open windows. I sat at my ease enjoying it all, and was never more reluctant to arrive.

* * *

AT THE STATION, early though it was, stood a bevy of school-girls ready to depart on some fête or picnic, and curiously reminiscent of Victorian days. They wore full-skirted white muslin frocks, blue sashes, wide straw hats wreathed with flowers, and their black hair, tied with blue ribbons, hung to their waists. Of Dutch origin were these dark-eyed damsels, descended from the Dutch burghers who first colonized Ceylon.

But now the last stage of our journey begins. Through the wide streets of Colombo I and my companions are raced, each seated in a little rickshaw drawn by a single coolie as light-footed and buoyant as a fairy. In the glow of the risen sun and the ocean-drenched air, we look delightedly about us. This is the hour at which I would always arrive at an unknown town, before the bustle of the day begins, when crowds seem unfriendly in their preoccupation and the noisy streets offer no welcome.

Here everything seems set out for our entertainment, like a lovely picture through which we move as happy spectators. The coolies, hurrying back from the early-morning bazaar, carry flat baskets of fresh vegetables and fruit. Houses, wreathed with blossoming vines, are set among glowing flowers, and lawns of emerald greenness. A Cingalese girl, with a flower in her hair, smiles at us as she sidles along, and smiling, too, are the few people we meet riding, driving, walking—as if they know that we are strangers just arrived, and seeing everything anew.

* * *

THAT JOURNEY, BEGUN high up in the Nilgiris, had taken two or three days through jungle and parched plain, until we dropped off the pear-shaped end of India to cross the strip of sea at midnight to Ceylon. And now the rickshaw journey to the hotel where there was a fresh delight in finding great pillared rooms, and wide verandahs open to the sea.

In these verandahs stood the usual horde of itinerant merchants to amuse an idle hour, and to persuade us, if they could, to buy. As we sat with the white surf rolling in almost at our feet, we had spread before us delicate Madras muslins, gauze as fine as a butterfly's wing, rainbow-tinted silks, handmade lace like cobwebs, wide-brimmed hats, fans, shoes, and baskets of colored straw, mats and tea cloths of drawn thread work, bracelets, necklaces and brooches. A persuasive jewel merchant, sitting on his heels, poured into a slim palm uplifted for our inspection a stream of tiny rubies, fire-hearted opals, and—chief gem of the island—the moonstone of pearly translucence, showing in each circle a mysterious half-moon.

* * *

MUCH OF THIS we were to see later in London shops, but what I like best to remember is the crash of the ever-rolling surf, and the rattle of palm trees, wind-bent and swaying along the coast.

M. A. B.

Headlights

THE winding highway swiftly opens up
Before us 'neath our searching lights, flanked by
Two solid walls of darkness grim, and just
As swiftly slides away beneath our wheels.
Each tiny ridge across the road, enlarged
By its own shadow, looms before us deep
And wide; below us it is hardly felt.
White posts rear suddenly at touch of our
Far-reaching rays, like giant fingers raised
To warn against some unexpected turn.
And see! A little creature of the woods,
Dazed and bewildered by the headlights' glare,
Is crouched fair in the middle of the way.
Our quick brakes screech—tires crunch the road.
Lights off, in mercy. When again we turn
Them on, the way is free; but in the brush
Beside the road there is a rustle, clear,
Then faint, then gone.

Our lusty engine hums its lullaby,
The miles slip by as through the night we drive.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Catala, Paris

PORTRAIT OF ANNE OF BRITTANY BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST

Every Type of Russian

WHEREVER we were going, looking for fruit (three apples one rouble), for vegetables, or saddles and harness, our way led always through the bazaar, the heart of the city. It was a fascinating spectacle to watch the ground piled with the strangest assemblage of all the diverse objects to be found only in rag-fairs, while the variety of types of human beings would have ravished lovers of the picturesque with delight.

There were Kirghiz of noble birth—all honour where it is due—with straggly pointed beards, piercing eyes, and velvet bonnets on their heads which, with their grey or black astrakhan brims, seemed like large round crowns. Certain of the bonnets had only tiny bands of fur round them, a sort of toque whipped round the edge. They were always to be seen sitting astride their little mounts, their stirrups hanging low and with thick blankets hiding the wooden saddles. These are the "Manaps," or patriarchs, chiefs of their tribes, on whom often hundreds of yurts depend. Their wives wear enormous turbans, dazzling white. . . .

Every type of Russian was to be seen. Some with fair beards, some without beards at all; in hard hats or in soft, made of leather or of cloth; in knee-boots, or bare-footed; in Russian blouses or modern shirts; while the women, with large round faces and kerchiefs on their heads, wandered about with baskets on their arms.

The Uzbeks have thick, jet-black eyebrows and wear embroidered skull caps on their heads. Here, their women do not go veiled, though the "paranja" is still worn—a robe which hangs from the head, leaving the false sleeves hemmed with braid to dangle at the back. The older women appear to have but one functioning eye, the other being hidden behind a second fold of the robe.

As for the baby Kirghiz, they sometimes wear a tuft of eagledown rising from their velvet bonnets, with the most elegant effect. . . .

Eyes scrutinize each other wondering how much they dare ask. When some prospective buyer appears, the first price asked is beyond all reason, and one retreats shocked and disdainful, to return with a lower offer later. But like a spider in his web, the vendor will not budge. I have to pay a hundred roubles for a saddle and its appurtenances.

Mila is wonderful. She knows a few words of the language picked up the year before in the Pamirs, and so she bargains for a large red and blue screen with geometrical designs, made out of willow wands, each of which is wrapped in woollen threads: this frail partition lines the felt walls of the yurts.—ELLA K. MAILLART, in "Turkestan Solo." Translated from the French by John Rodker. (London and New York: Putnam.)

THERE is, in the National Library of Paris, a portrait of Anne of Brittany which patently is not the work of Jean Bourdichon or Jean Perréal, and, indeed, has never been definitely attributed to either of them. The painting is much more realistic, or as one critic has expressed it, in writing of this unknown artist, "His works are not polished, they are the very expression of an eye which observes and which neither adds to nor takes away anything from what it sees . . . his vision is more personal, with more truth in his works than in those of the two known masters. The analysis of the style, of the technique and of the colors leads one to think that this master was one of the illuminators of manuscripts (of whom Anne of Brittany was always an ardent patron) and painted pictures only exceptionally."

Anne, daughter of Francis II, Duke of Brittany, who became the wife of Charles VIII of France, was not beautiful, as one might be tempted to think from seeing the portrait of her by Bourdichon. In her rather long face was set an immense round-tipped nose and a wide mouth, but these less attractive features were compensated by the beauty of her eyes. What Anne loses in beauty, in this portrait by an unknown artist, in comparison with the portrait painted by Bourdichon ten years later, she gains in the expression of natural and exquisite charm. This unknown master shows us no queen, but rather a simple peasant girl, such as one still meets in any Breton village, dressed in a modest light-colored homespun costume, with a square décolleté, her head covered with the black velvet hood characteristic of her country, with a white fluted coif framing her face. The delicacy of detail and harmony of the values in the painting express an approach to the ideals of the sixteenth century—the Gothic ideal—beautiful in its way but rugged and inflexible.

This picture, together with one of Charles VIII by the same artist, is hidden away in a book adorned with paintings on wood and covered with tapestry which may have been embroidered by the Queen. At a slight downward pressure of the hand on the first page of the text, the thin panel of mahogany yields, disclosing this charming portrait. As the book has never appeared in any inventory of Anne's possessions, it is believed to have been the property of King Charles, presented to him as a gift from the Queen.

The Gardener and His Garden Are One

EVERY writer agrees that the garden and the gardener are one and indivisible. If you do not be or have a good gardener your labour is in vain. Robert Louis Stevenson in his paper on An Old Scotch Gardener says that a gardener was a man whose only presence could impart a savour of gravest antiquity to the baldest and most modern flower-plots: "To me he stands essentially as a genius loci. It is impossible to separate his spare form and old straw hat from the garden in the lap of the hill, with its rocks overgrown with clematis, its shadowy walks, and the splendid breadth of champaign that one saw from the north-west corner." He was of course describing his old house at Swanston in the Pentland Hills. . . .

Sir Thomas Dick Lauder in the Edinburgh Magazine for February 1822 gives a quaint portrait of the old gardener at Dunphail, Simon Roy, "the political as well as natural historian of the district," who appears to have been a personage of no mean importance, especially in his Sunday garb. "Clad in his light grey coat, of ample fold, decorated with velvet collar that once was black, and large saucer-shaped buttons that once shone with all the glitter of carved steel; his long peeled staff in his right hand, and his left reposing on his bosom; his thin figure bent forward, and the high features of his pale spare countenance shaded by his flat bonnet, and wearing a holy air of resignation and piety." He told many tales of the last laird of the castle and discoursed on bees, blossoms, gooseberries and caterpillars, as he walked along. He must have resembled the gardener Robert Louis Stevenson describes; "There was a dignity about his tall stooping form, and an earnestness in his wrinkled face, that recalled Don Quixote; but a Don Quixote who had come through the training of the Covenant." . . .

Patrick Neill in the beginning of the nineteenth century says Scotland has "long been remarkable for producing great numbers of professional gardeners; more perhaps than any other country of Europe, of equal extent," and he goes on to speak of the high places they have reached both at home and abroad. It is curious that nearly all writers ascribe their excellence to the establishment of parochial schools, which made education in Scotland more diffused than it was in other countries: it is curious, because the education was after all so light and inefficient; school-buildings were indescribably bad, and there were many chances that the teachers might be the same. The real thing was that there was the will to learn, and somehow even the labourer managed to read, write, account and do a little practical geometry—enough to help in making out the queer geometric designs in topiary work so much admired in Switzer's time—the "Knots" and "Labyrinths." There was also the will to teach, for the masters used to instruct their apprentices in the evening. This was carried on for long after this time and indeed until evening schools made their work unnecessary.—Elizabeth S. Haldane, in "Scots Gardens in Old Times (1200-1800)." (London: Maclehose.)

En Route

THESE moving fields through which our train
so quickly, smoothly slips,
Are grass-green herds that rush and foam with
daisies at the lips.
As fleet as deer the startled elm and sycamore
go by.
And houses run like ink across the bottom of
the sky.
We travel fast
And then bewail that beauty hurried past.

PEARL STRACHAN

Ideal Existence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IDEAL existence—what is it? Some think it is a will-o'-the-wisp—mythical, unattainable. Centuries ago Christ Jesus designated the cornerstone of demonstration in attaining to this ideal thus (John 13:34): "Love one another." The religion the Master taught and demonstrated points out conclusively that good is no will-o'-the-wisp. One's concept of it may be fallacious; but good expresses God, and hence is permanent, present, and practical.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has given on page 265 a memorable paragraph in which she speaks of the importance of attaining a scientific spiritual understanding of God, and then adds, "This scientific sense of being, forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

Only four things are mentioned in this brief list—none of them based on material possessions—but they were elements in the remarkable life which Jesus lived. It is certain that only by completely "forsaking matter for Spirit" did the Master attain this ideal life, and yet in so doing he did not relinquish any good thing.

"Enlarged individuality." Was ever spiritual individuality more developed than that of Jesus? Sought after by beggar and Pharisee, sinners and righteous men, he was the most truly successful man of his and all time. But his true individuality—the spiritual individuality which Christian Science enables its sincere students to attain—was manifest in his fearlessness before evil and his instant conquest of it, his deep compassion for men, his freedom from worldly taint, his intelligent dependence on God. The "enlarged individuality," of which Mrs. Eddy speaks, is an ever-increasing consciousness of man's oneness with God, man's inseparability from Him. It brings the conviction that God loves and needs us all. He who is yearning to express his true individuality needs only to learn to express God, good, to find his prayer answered.

Every human being desires "a wider sphere of thought and action," for this is right and normal. It is the inevitable reaching out for those higher things which are the natural heritage of men. Paul, the unconquerable disciple of Truth, constantly developed "a wider sphere of thought and action." To this end he prayed continually for help and guidance, taking quickly any human footstep which was revealed to him as wise in carrying out his great mission—the spread of Christianity. We today can profitably follow the same road. But to ask God for direction and then—because of doubt or timidity—to ignore the human course of action revealed to us, is folly, and tends to constrict both thought and action. This "wider sphere" includes lovelier human contacts and relationships, greater opportunities for doing good, braver and more inspiring careers as Christian soldiers. How all men need this "wider sphere"!

One may find some difficulty in defining "a more expansive love," for to be realized it must be lived. "A more expansive love" is expressed in the radiance of unfailing kindness. It unfolds the grandeur of a vision broad enough to see the unreality of everything wrong and petty. It is the "unspeakable gift" of tender understanding—continually helping, lifting, blessing, healing, even in the face of indifference and ridicule. It is the solvent that dissolves every barrier which error, in its manifold attempts at deception, erects before our noblest purposes. Thanks be to God for giving us so positive a rule as that taught in Christian Science, whereby all can possess "a more expansive love"!

When the Master said (John 14:27), "Peace I leave with you," he knew his was the peace that passeth the understanding of all who have not in some measure experienced it. His was truly "a higher and more permanent peace." The joyous certainty that all is well is an angel song which every heart may hear and make its own. In learning to lay hold upon it for ourselves, we gain a universal sense of peace which is exceedingly helpful. It is not enough for an artist to see that one particular object which is to appear in a picture is beautiful and well placed. He must see it more broadly, more intelligently, in its relation to every other object which is to be included in the painting.

And so, while we declare our true selves perfect and our difficulties unreal, if we also try to see all of God's ideas in their loving, beautiful relation to one another—forever moving together—useful and ageless in unfaltering harmony—our problems will melt away before this higher vision of true manhood. We shall find that when our desire for spiritual understanding is greater than our desire to have some problem solved comfortably, peace will come to us gently and the difficulty will vanish.

As Christian Science shows the nature of ideal existence, its attainment stretches ahead of us, glorious and demonstrable!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ИДЕАЛЬНАЯ ЖИЗНЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Что такое идеальная жизнь? Некоторые думают, что это блуждающий огонь—нечто мифическое, неуловимое. Много веков тому назад Христос Иисус обозначил краеугольный камень практического достижения идеальной жизни, сказав: "да любите друг друга" (Иоанн 13:34). Религия, которую нам преподал и доказал на опыте Учитель, окончательно убеждает нас в том, что благо не есть блуждающий огонь. Быть может, мы имеем о благе ложное представление. Однако, благо выявляет Бога и, следовательно, оно неизменно, практично и всегда на лицо.

В книге текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," в памятных строках на странице 265, Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит о крайней важности достижения научно-духовного понимания Бога и прибавляет далее: "Такое научное представление о бытие, покидающее ради Духа материю, ни в коем случае не говорит о поглощении человека Богом и об утрате личности, наоборот, такое мировоззрение наделяет человека расширенною индивидуальностью и более широкой сферой мысли и действия, более всеобъемлющей любовью и более возвышенным и прочным миром."

Только четыре вещи упомянуты в этом кратком перечне—ни одна из них не основывается на материальном владении—и были они элементами удивительной жизни, которой жил Иисус. Если наш Учитель и достиг этой идеальной жизни, ничего, при этом, не утратив благого, то только потому, что он окончательно покинул "ради Духа материю."

"Расширенная индивидуальность." Была-ли когда-нибудь духовная индивидуальность развита более, нежели индивидуальность Иисуса? Нищие и фарисеи, грешники и люди праведные—все искали его, и несомненно, что столь преуспевающего во всем человека никогда не существовало и прежде, и вообще. Его истинная индивидуальность — та духовная индивидуальность, которой нам дано достигнуть, благодаря серьезному изучению Христианской Науки —проявлялась в его неустрашимости перед злом и моментальной победе над последним, в его глубоком сочувствии к людям, в его независимости от всего мирского, в его мудром доверии к Богу. "Расширенная индивидуальность," о которой говорит Mrs. Эдди, есть вечно растущее в нас сознание единства человека с Богом, его нерасторжимости с Богом. Это дает нам уверенность, что Бог нас любит, и что мы все Ему нужны. Кто жаждет выявить свою истинную индивидуальность, тот должен научиться проявлять Бога, благо, и тогда окажется, что молитва его исполнилась.

Каждый человек желает "более широкой сферы мысли и действия," ибо это и правильно, и естественно. Это неизбежное тяготение к тому возвышенному, что является естественным наследием людей. Павел, этот непобедимый ученик Истины, постоянно расширял горизонты "сферы мысли и действия." С этой целью он постоянно молил Бога о поддержке и руководстве, мгновенно предпринимая те или иные человеческие шаги, когда ему открывалось свыше, что этих шагов требует мудрость в деле выполнения его великой миссии распространения Христианства. Сегодня и мы можем успешно следовать по тому же пути. Но просить Бога о руководстве, и вследствие сомнений или боязливости—ничего не предпринимать в указанном направлении, было бы безрассудством и привело бы нас к ограничению, как мысли, так и действия. В этой "широкой сфере" общение между людьми становится милее, отношения—лучше, является также больше возможности творить добро, а жизнь и деятельность солдат Христовых становится смелее и более вдохновленной. Как нуждаются люди в этой всеохватывающей "сфере!"

Иному, быть может, кажется затруднительным найти определение "более всеобъемлющей любви," ибо, чтобы понят ее, нужно ею жить. Такая любовь проявляется в излучении неизменной доброты. В ней раскрывается величие такого видения, что мы начинаем постигать нереальность всего ложного и мелочного. Она—"незареченный дар" нежной отзывчивости,—постоянно помогающий, облагораживающий, благословляющий, исцеляющий даже пред лицом безразличия и насмешек. Она есть то, что устраняет любую преграду, которую заблуждение воздвигает пред нашими самыми благородными намерениями, пытаясь всячески нас обмануть. Благодарение Богу, что Он дал нам положительное правило, как то, которому обучает Христианская Наука и благодаря которому, каждый может обладать "более всеобъемлющей любовью"!

Когда Учитель сказал (Иоанн 14, 27): "Мир оставляю вам," он знал, что его мир выходит за пределы понимания тех, кто не испытал этот мир, хотя бы в малой степени. Поистине его мир был "более возвышенный и более прочный мир." Радостная уверенность, что все хорошо, есть ангельская песнь, которую каждое сердце может услышать " сделать своей. Научась этому, мы приобретаем чувство вселенского мира, которое чрезвычайно нам помогает. Для художника недостаточно видеть красоту одного предмета, который должен появиться на его картине. Художник должен взять этот предмет более широко, более разумно, а именно в его отношении ко всякому другому предмету, имеющему тоже появиться на картине.

Итак, если мы провозглашаем наше истинное и совершенным, а наши затруднения нереальными и, если мы одновременно пытаемся видеть все Божии идеи в их любовно-прекрасном взаимоотношении—вечно движущимися вместе, полезными и вневременными в их неизменной гармонии, то наши проблемы растворяются пред высшим видением истинного человечества. Мы тогда убедимся, что, если наши желания духовного понимания сильнее желания приятного разрешения какой-либо проблемы, то мир тихо подойдет к нам и затруднения наши исчезнут.

По мере того, как Христианская Наука показывает нам характер идеальной жизни, достижения этой жизни расстилаются пред нами во всей своей славе и в полной доказуемости.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dusk on Exmoor

EVENING falls gently on Dunkerry. The purple heather catches the rays of the setting sun, turning it to a royal crimson, covering the slopes with radiance. The golden glow lingers in the western sky.

The whortleberry gatherers, scattered over the moor, wander down to the road while the light lasts. The heather is deep to their knees in some places, and sheep paths are not easy to find in the half-light. Their voices calling to each other come clearly down the hill, the only sound to break the stillness.

The combes below, deep clefts running in from the sea, are filled with shadows. Looking into them from above the tree-tops, it seems like a sea of green; the soft blue mist filling the hollows gives a curiously mysterious appearance.

Our road turns along the green depths of the Cloutsham combe, but tonight there is no sign of deer or even wood-pigeon. The stream is down to summer level, so the ford is easily crossed as it runs murmuring over the stones.

Upon the heights above the trees, a clear view can be had of the slopes across the valley; a small group of sheep are to be seen, and amongst them three red-deer hinds are feeding with them, one small calf beside them. The little fellow, leaping over fancied obstacles, bounding out of the heather, keeps close to his mother who is feeding quietly, raising her head occasionally to look round and see that all is safe for them.

We move on to higher ground. A friendly signal, from watchers like ourselves, shows us a stag feeding, solitary, taking his evening meal in a leisurely way; knowing that, for the next few hours, the moor is his own undisturbed domain.

Two ponies with their foals come racing down a pathway in the fern, alarmed by a man riding some distance behind them. A farmer, no doubt making his evening round to see that all is well with his flock and herds, before himself turning in for the night.

When the dusk has deepened so that even the white sheep are lost in the shadows, it is time to go home, leaving the moor wrapped in deep stillness.

M. B.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Stocks, Unable to Continue Rise, React in Broad Market

Stocks Decline Moderately In Active Market

By **Forrest Price**

And again they sold them.

Stocks early in the day made a rather brave effort to continue yesterday's sharp rally.

But it soon petered out.

Losses supplanted gains throughout the list before trading got fairly under way.

With few exceptions, however, the declines were mostly of the 1-to-2 point variety.

It was a broad and rather active market.

Total sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Because Pullman Company cut its quarterly dividend from 75 cents to 37½ cents a share the stock dropped more than 4 points. The heavy tax burden was cited as a reason for the reduction in the dividend.

The metal stocks were uniformly weak. U. S. Smelting was off more than 4 points at one time. Howe Sound, American Smelting and Cerro de Pasco showed substantial losses.

The rails were up early, but did not hold their gains when the rest of the market weakened.

Prominent losers were Union Carbide, Warner Bros., Western Union, American Crystal Sugar, Armstrong Cork, Goodrich preferred, Motor Products, New York Shipbuilding, International Silver preferred, Cuban American Sugar preferred and Wright Aero.

Among the gainers were United Carbon, American Woolen preferred, Vulcan, Paramount Pictures first preferred and Sloss Sheffield.

Continued strength in U. S. Government loans featured the trading in bonds. Italian 7s again turned downward. Corporate issues were mixed.

There was a good deal of profit-taking today in the New York cotton market. Prices did not get far from yesterday's closing. But wheat trading in the world markets featured the commodities dealings. War talk did it.

In any analysis of business conditions railroad carloadings constitute an important factor. It is therefore gratifying to learn that loadings of freight are now at the highest point in four years.

This not only indicates the general upward trend in business during that period but it also means profits for many of the carriers, some of which have not been able to make ends meet for a long period of time.

It also is assurance that many railroads will be now in position to buy much-needed equipment and rails. And this in turn will be a tremendous help to the steel industry which is already on the road to prosperity.

The important announcement that the United States Steel Corporation will spend $140,000,000 in the near future on plant expansion and improvement is significant of the industrial upswing current and in prospect.

Wheat Prices Move Skyward at Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 (AP)—War skyrocketing of wheat prices today outdid in some world markets any heights reached in the last five years.

All current offerings of wheat for shipment to Europe were reported as having been accepted virtually regardless of cost. In Chicago, about 4 cents a bushel maximum overnight rise was witnessed.

Wheat closed unsteady, 2⅛-2⅝ above yesterday's finish, December $1.00¾-⅞, corn ⅝ off to ⅛ up, December 57⅜-58. Oats ⅛-⅜ up, and provisions varying from 12 cents setback to an advance of 22 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Weak; list sags under profit-taking.

Bonds: Mixed; federals steady; rails react.

Curb: Lower; specialties under pressure.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; gold currencies down.

Cotton: Barely steady; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Higher; increased commission house buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Sharply higher; war buying.

Corn: Irregular; corn weather ideal.

Cattle: Steady to 26c lower; top $13.25.

Hogs: Uneven, mostly steady; top $11.80.

Foreign

London: After an uneventful morning session wherein Kaffirs were the firmest section, prices on the stock exchange drooped, with a setback taking place in British funds owing to unfavorable reports regarding the Italian-Abyssinian situation. Home and Argentine rails strengthened later, but gold mining shares weakened on Paris sales. The market closed dull.

Paris: Prices still reflected uncertainty on the Bourse today due to the international situation. Rentes showed a scant tendency to improve with bank and industrial issues yielding. International shares moved irregularly. The closing tone was heavy.

Berlin: Selling orders brought about by the Anglo-Italian tension caused weakness on the Boerse today. Quotations closed unrecovered at the day's lowest levels.

Cotton Reacts After Rise

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—After selling about 6 to 12 points net higher in the early trading, cotton eased under realizing and southern selling today. December contracts receded from 10.77 to 10.65 in the mid-afternoon market, which was within 3 or 3 points either way of yesterday's closing quotations.

Canning Demand Slower

NEW YORK (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co reports that demand for cans for vegetable packs has been slowed down in the last two weeks by unseasonally cold and wet weather in many of the country's principal canning districts.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.19	Last Sept.18
65¼	51	2¶	Acme Steel	600	64½	63½	63½	64½
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	4000	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	4100	33¼	32⅜	32⅜	33
14½	8	.60	Addressograph	2600	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
..	..	..	Advance Rumely	400	13½	12⅜	12¾	13⅜
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
152¼	104⅜	3¶	Air Reduction	1500	150½	150	150	150¾
1⅛	¾	..	Airway Elec App	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
20½	15½	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1200	16¼	15⅞	16	16⅛
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf(h)	100	15½	15½	15½	..
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp(h)	1200	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h	500	6	5½	6½	..
3	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL(h)	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	400	28	27½	27¾	28
173	125	6	Allied Chem	1400	172	166½	166½	172¼
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	..
7⅜	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	2200	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	6⅞
29⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	28½	27½	27½	28⅛
20¾	14	1	Alpha Port Chem	800	17	17	17	17
73¾	49	5	Allied Stores pf	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	70¼
4½	2⅛	2¶	Amal Leather	400	3⅜	3½	3½	3¾
33	26	2	Amal Leather pf	400	31¾	31½	31½	32½
71	48½	2	Amerada	3900	65½	64½	64½	64¾
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	500	51¼	50¾	51	51
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1500	31¾	30	30	31½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	2400	15⅝	15	15⅜	15¾
86½	72	6	*Am Crys S pf 1 pf	150	84½	83¾	84	86½
38⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	35	34½	34½	34¾
146⅜	110	4¶	Am Can	2200	143½	139½	141	144½
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdy	600	22⅜	21½	21⅜	23¼
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	52	51¼	51½	52½
22	8	..	Am Chain	2100	22	21⅝	20⅜	21⅜
96	66	3¶	Am Chicle	100	88½	88½	88½	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	27	26	26½	27¼
5	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2500	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
2¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	2100	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	..	31	31	31	32¼
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	12¼	11½	11½	12¼
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
39⅜	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	38	37½	37½	..
37½	20⅛	2.40	Am Home Pr	600	30¾	30½	30½	30½
4⅞	2⅛	..	Am Ice	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
9⅞	4½	..	Am International	2200	9¼	8¾	8¾	9
6	1¾	..	Am La Fr pf	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	2400	18	17	17	18
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	1100	54	52¼	52¼	54½
10¼	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	900	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	9⅝	9½	9½	..
24¾	13½	..	Am Metal	1600	23¼	23	23	23½
116	72	2g	Am Metal 6%	100	116	116	116	..
28⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	4500	28⅞	27½	28	28⅞
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	4900	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
49½	8¾	..	Am P&L 5% pf	4600	30½	29½	29⅝	30½
49½	10¼	..	Am P&L 6% pf	2500	36	34¼	34¼	35⅞
18¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	5900	18	17¼	17¼	17⅞
27⅞	15¾	30b	Am Rolling Mill	10400	27¾	26	26¼	27⅝
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Rabor	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
13⅞	4½	..	Am Seating	1100	13	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
27	18½	1¶	Am Sum Tob	1800	25	24½	24½	25¼
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	600	22⅝	22	22	22¼
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7500	49¾	47⅝	47¾	49½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	137	137	137	..
117¼	103	13½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	1908¾	108½	108½	..
76	63	3¶	Am Snuff	400	72¾	72	72	..
99¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1500	99¾	99¼	99½	99¾
103	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	4500	103	101¾	101¾	102⅜
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	18⅞	17¾	17¾	18¼
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	100	37½	37½	37½	37¼
145¾	68⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	3400	140	138½	138	140
22½	9	..	Am2Typ F pf (h)	100	18½	18¼	18¼	..
19¼	7½	1	Am Wat W & E	8500	17½	16¾	16¼	17½
82	48	6	Am Wat1pf	500	82	81	81	81
9½	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	6400	9⅜	8¾	8⅞	9¼
54½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	7500	54½	52⅜	52⅝	53
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅛	2¼	..	Am Zinc Pb (h)	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1100	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	35400	21¾	20½	20½	21⅜
28	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	500	26	26	26	26
17⅝	12	.60	*Anchor Cap	700	14½	12	12	12½
109	100	6½	Anchor Hock pf	10	100⅛	103½	103½	100
..	..	..	Andes Copper	400	9½	9½	9½	9¼
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	200	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104	104	104	..
8½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
11	6	..	Arnold Constable	3600	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
7¾	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
36	16½	.50	Armstrong Cork	4500	35½	33½	34½	35½
18¼	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2600	14	13½	13¾	14
57½	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	4100	53¾	51½	51¾	54
91	19½	2¶	Atl Coast Line	..	3600	26	25	25
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	4100	22⅝	22½	22½	22¾
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	700	46	45¼	45¼	44⅜
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	115	114½	114½	..
30½	15	..	Auburn Auto	3500	37¼	36	36¾	37
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	60	38¾	38¾	38¾	..
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco h)	5500	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	1100	22¾	22⅝	22⅜	23
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	11400	17¾	16⅜	16¾	17½
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	22¼	20¾	20¾	21½
109½	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	40	109½	108½	109½	..
21⅝	10⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	200	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	13
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	44¼	43¾	44½	43½
67½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	100	66½	66⅜	66½	67½
51⅝	37½	1¶	Bayuk Cig	300	46	46	46	46⅞
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	10500	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9¾
11¾	10⅞	7	Bayuk Cig pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	113½
19	14⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	500	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
95	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	94½	94½	94½	..
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	600	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
171½	83½	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	79	79	79	..
23¼	11¾	..	Bendix Aviation	18500	23	21⅜	21⅝	22¾
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18⅞
50⅜	34	2	Best & Co	400	49⅞	49½	49½	49¾
41⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	23500	41½	39¼	39¼	40⅝
103½	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	1800	101¾	100¼	101	101
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	150	24¼	23¾	24½	23
14½	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2500	14½	13¼	13½	13⅞
16⅛	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	15¼	14½	14¾	14⅞
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	800	48½	47¼	47⅞	48¾
47¾	42	2¶	Bon Ami B	110	43	41½	41½	..
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1900	24⅝	24⅜	24⅛	24½
53¾	28¼	2	Borg Warner	3800	53¾	52	52	53
1½	..	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
48⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	9800	48¼	46	47	48
15½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	7600	15⅝	14⅞	15	15⅛
36½	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	500	35	34⅜	34¾	34½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1500	44¼	43½	43½	44½
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
11⅞	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	62½	62½	62½	62½
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	1400	3¾	3½	3½	4¾
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6⅛	5¾	5¾	..
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	12⅜	12	12	12⅜
3⅛	¼	..	Budd Mfg Rts	4100	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅜
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2800	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅞
50½	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	48½	47½	47½	48¾
8⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	24200	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	600	10½	10½	10½	10¾
7⅜	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	200	7	7	7	7
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	6200	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cd	20	10½	14½	14½	14½
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	..	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
1¾	⅝	..	Butterick	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	3600	18⅜	17¼	17⅜	18½
60¾	32	..	Byers pf	30	58	58	58	60

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42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1500	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31⅞
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1700	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
23¼	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	1250	23¾	22½	22¾	22
8⅛	4¼	.40	Canada Dry	2500	9	8¾	8¾	9⅛
54	50	3	Canada South'n	30	54	54	54	..
13¾	6⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	12600	10⅜	9⅞	10	10½
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	35	35	335	35½
13½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	12½	12½	12½	12¼
81½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	4000	80¾	78¼	78⅜	79⅝
18	83¼	4	Case Thresh pf	20	118	116¾	118	116¾
55½	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	3000	51	50¼	50⅝	51¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	17500	29½	27¾	28	28¾
55⅛	17⅜	..	Celotex Co (h)	1400	4⅜	4¼	4½	4¾
26¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	570	33¼	32½	32½	33¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	25½	25¼	25¼	25½
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	2700	67¾	63¾	65¾	68⅝
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	1000	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	30	61½	60	60	61½
47¾	23	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	45½	45	45	46
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	48⅝	46	46¼	46½
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	100	3	3	3	3
34½	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	800	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
108	97	7	Chi Mil & St P (h)	300	100	100	100	100
4¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf (h)	800	2¼	2¼	2½	2⅝
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	800	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	5300	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
47½	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1400	46	44¾	44¾	45¾
2⅜	⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
74¾	34	1¶	Chrysler	34500	74⅝	71½	71½	73
24⅞	14	2	City Ice&Fuel	700	15	15	15	15¼
35¾	27⅜	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	200	34	34	34	35
18¼	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	1500	17¾	16½	17⅜	16¼
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	200	21½	21½	21½	..
245	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	300	242	239	239	..
19¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm P	1800	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	18⅜
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
33½	9	..	Collins-Aikman	7500	33½	31½	31½	32½
107	69¾	7	Collins-A. pf	40	107	105	105	107
..	1½	..	Colo F & I (h)	500	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅞
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	15½
22	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	20	18	18	18	..
14	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	15500	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
86½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	83	83	83	83¼
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	500	69	66¾	66¾	68¼
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	1000	90½	89½	89¼	91
53⅞	39½	2¼	Comm Credit	1400	50⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50⅝
72	58¼	2.80	Comm Inv Tr	2000	67¼	65¾	65¾	67¾
103⅜	97⅝	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	1000	102	101¼	101¼	101¼
27⅝	17⅞	.60¶	Comm Solvents	6500	19½	19	19	20
2⅞	¾	..	Comwlt & So	3800	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
68½	20⅛	3	Cofwith & S 6cf	700	56½	56½	56½	56½
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Narn	500	35¾	34	35	34
49	23¾	4½	Conn Rv & Lt	..	10	42	42	42
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	700	4½	4½	4½	4¾
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	1000	17¼	17	17	17¼
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	7500	27⅜	26⅞	27	27¼
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	99⅞	99¼	99¼	99¼
10½	62	.25b	Consol Oil	22500	8½	8	8	8¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
13⅞	8¾	..	Container A	12500	12⅞	12	12⅛	12½
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	10000	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking B	800	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	500	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
91¼	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1400	88¼	85	85	86¾
14¾	7	.50b	Cont Dia Fibre	500	13⅛	12½	12⅝	13
47⅜	20⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	600	40½	40	40	40½
1⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23	15⅛	.62½b	Cont Oil	9500	20⅜	19⅞	19⅝	20¼
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	..	60	55¼	54⅞	55
78⅜	60⅝	3	Corn Products	2500	62¼	60½	60¾	62¼
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	1500	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	37⅜	37½	37½	37¾
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
36¼	22½	1	Crown Cork & S	200	34¾	34	34	35¼
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	30	9	2	2	2
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	1500	26⅞	25¾	26½	27
86½	47½	..	Crucible Stlee pf	700	85½	85	85	86½
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	2600	9	8½	9	9
8½	5¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	69¾	68¾	68¾	70½
47½	39⅞	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	40¼	40¼	40½	40½
22⅜	15	..	Curtis Publishg	400	18¾	18¼	18½	19
105¼	89	7	Curtis Pub pf	500	104	103½	103½	104¾
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
10⅞	8¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
29	16	..	Cutler Hammer	500	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28½

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8¼	6	..	Davenpa St	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	4500	42	40	40¾	41
28	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	500	27½	26⅞	26⅞	27
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	2500	39¾	38	38	38½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1500	17½	16½	16¾	16⅜
107¼	98¼	6	Del Lack & W pf	300	2½	2½	2½	..
103½	65	4	Detroit Edison	100	102	101½	101½	103½
43½	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	800	41¾	41	41	41½
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8
33	17½	.75b	Douglas A	3500	31½	30⅜	30½	31¾
40¾	20½	1½¶	Diamond Match	100	39¼	39	39	39½
13¾	6¾	..	Dresser B	500	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
5½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	300	5	5	5	5
135¼	56⅜	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	7500	132½	129	129	130½
131	106⅞	6	du Pont deb	400	129½	129½	129½	130

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8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
161	110½	.5¶	Eastman Kodak	2000	159⅝	156	156	160
29	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	2700	28⅞	27¾	27¾	28¾
28	21½	..	Elkington &Child	200	25¾	25	25½	25¾
33	3	..	Elec Power & Lt	2300	26⅞	24¼	24½	25¾
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	48⅜	48	48	48⅝
132	125⅜	7	Endicott John pf	10	127¾	127¾	127¾	127⅞
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1000	31½	29½	29¾	31½
42	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	500	40	39¾	40	40
41½	14½	..	Eng

Business and Industry

Freight Carloadings at Highest Point in Last Four Years

Commerce and Finance

Eccles Is Named As Head of New Federal Reserve

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has designated Marriner S. Eccles, Utah banker and present governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to be the chairman of the newly organized Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Roosevelt announced the appointment of Eccles which calls for a four-year term after a talk with the youthful westerner at his home here late yesterday.

Under the new act reorganizing the Federal Reserve System sponsored by Senator Glass of Virginia, the board is to be composed of seven members with terms of 14 years.

Mr. Eccles takes over his new office next Feb. 1, serving meanwhile as governor of the old board.

The President has given no consideration to the other six members of the board who are to be selected from opposite political parties, and with representation for finance, agriculture, industry and commerce.

The President in his talk with Mr. Eccles, known as exponent of "conscious monetary control," discussed plans for operation of the new banking act, strengthening Federal Reserve control.

In all probability Mr. Roosevelt will talk with Senator Glass on the membership of the six members of the board. The Senator is father of the original Federal Reserve Act.

Two of the members of the new board must be of "tested banking experience" under terms of Congress. It is assumed that Mr. Eccles is one of these members.

Salaries of the members of the new Federal Reserve Board are $15,000 annually.

The President, under the new law, may designate the chairman of the Reserve System for only four years. Members are to be appointed on a 14-year basis but only with stipulation that no two can be appointed for the same number of years at present.

In other words, appointments of the new board will be made on the basis of expiration of terms every second year with the maximum a 14-year term. As the first terms expire each member thereafter will be named for 14 years.

Just how long a permanent term on the board is to be given to Mr. Eccles and the other members remains to be decided. However, the law provides that he will serve four years as chairman.

Bank Clearings' Total Is Highest Since Mid-July

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended Sept. 18 were the highest reported for any week since mid-July, Dun & Bradstreet reports. The gain, however, was partly the result of heavy internal revenue tax payments.

Total for the 22 leading cities was $5,846,314,000, compared with $4,870,839,000 a year ago, an increase of 20.0 per cent. For the preceding week, the advance was only 7.3 per cent. At New York City, clearings were $3,886,540,000, an increase of 20.7 per cent over the amount reported last year, while the aggregate for centers outside of New York City of $1,965,774,000 was 18.8 per cent higher.

The heavy settlements appeared at nearly every city reporting, especially at those centers where local business interests are closely identified with internal revenue accounts.

The total at all cities reporting for the last week was in excess of that for the preceding week by $1,159,551,000, whereas for the corresponding two weeks of last year the increase was held to $503,714,000. Chicago clearings were $275,400,000 compared with $232,800,000 in the like week last year, an increase of 18.3 per cent.

Private Building Definitely on Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Improvement in private construction, giving employment to long-idle skilled workmen, was reported by Government statisticians.

Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics, said conditions in the building industry were "very definitely on the rise." He added that "employment in the heavy-goods industries generally is improving, although it has a great distance to go to reach the level of non-durable goods."

Italy's 1935-36 Beet Sugar Crop Expected to Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—A forecast of Italy's 1935-36 beet sugar crop, harvesting of which started in August, places the figures at 315,000 long tons, against 337,000 tons manufactured last season, a drop of 22,000 tons, or approximately 6.5 per cent, according to advices received by Lamborn & Co.

The reduction in this year's crop is accounted for by the lack of rain during the growing season and the visitation of various insect-pests. Some of the beet acreage required replanting.

This year's sugar beet sowings amounted to 210,000 acres, the same as in the previous season.

Yugoslavia Mortgage Bank to Pay on Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The State Mortgage Bank of Yugoslavia has decided to pay holders of the secured 7 per cent bonds due in 1957 10 per cent of the face amount of the coupons due on Oct. 1 on the $4,560,500 of bonds reported in circulation by the bank outside Yugoslavia, according to J. & W. Seligman & Co., fiscal agents.

Payments will be made on and after Oct. 1.

To Carry On

©Harris & Ewing

Marriner S. Eccles

Utah Banker and Governor of Federal Reserve Board, Selected to Head Revamped System

Farmers Grain Corp. Head Wants the AAA Export Excess Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 19—The Farmers National Grain Corporation estimates that a surplus of from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of nonmilling wheat exists in the Pacific Northwest and recommends that AAA export it to foreign markets under the amended AAA law.

This recommendation was contained in a report by C. E. Huff, president of the corporation, to the sixth annual meeting here of stockholders of the corporation. Mr. Huff said that during the 1934 crop year 83,000,000 bushels of grain were imported. "Little or no need existed for it," said Mr. Huff. "Prices were not up to domestic parity. Such imports came in largely because an exporter from some other country, or a dealer within this country misjudged the facts of supply and demand and believed profits would follow such transactions. Our price levels suffered from such imports, which, for the most part, were 'surplus' upon arrival."

Turning to 1934-35 operations of the corporation, which ended June 30, 1935, Mr. Huff reported a loss of $224,735.81, on a volume handled amounting to slightly less than 90,000,000 bushels.

The capital stock of the corporation is listed in the report at $993,200, and is unimpaired, he said. The surplus account is set out at $105,492.07, and reserves at $680,608.80. Employees numbering 700 are 474 less than two years ago, and the total pay roll is less by $1,009,572 a year than two years ago.

Over 4800 Brokers Seek Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that 4884 brokers and dealers in over-the-counter markets applied for registration through Sept. 16. It is expected that the total will exceed 5000.

If activities involving interstate commerce are to be continued, registrations must become effective by Jan. 1, and the commission has declared that it will need at least 30 days between filing and effectiveness to make a check of the application.

Some of the replies of about 200 applications already received have been questioned by SEC examiners and hearings will soon be started in regional offices. It is probable that in most instances these hearings will be private, although no official announcement has been made.

Pullman, Inc., Cuts Dividend in Half

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Directors of Pullman, Inc. have declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 24. This cuts in half the dividend paid by the company in previous quarters. Since November, 1931, the company had made regular payments of 75 cents.

The board gave as its reason for lowering the dividend the prospect for continued restricted earnings, the probable need of additional investment in sleeping car property and "current uncertainties in respect to increased taxation under the Railroad Retirement Act, the Social Security Act and other federal legislation."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Pullman Company urged the Interstate Commerce Commission not to differentiate in railroad passenger fares between coach and Pullman travel.

The company answered a proposed report by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommending passenger fares at two cents a mile for coach travel and three cents for travelers on Pullman cars.

Establishment of a "basic fare for Pullman travel as nearly uniform with coach fares as conditions will permit in order to give the most effective play to the factor of comfortable sleeping facilities offered in the Pullman class of rail service and to avoid discrimination as a result of an excessive spread," was recommended by the company.

Administration's Farm Program Is Sharply Assailed

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19 (AP)—C. D. Sturtevant, Chicago grain trader, charged the Administration's farm program was an "economic disaster" i nan address prepared for delivery before the Grain Dealers National Association today.

He called upon the President to redeem his pledge and retrace his steps in the light of the "fair administrative trial" accorded the experiment.

Mr. Sturtevant, chairman of the grain committee on national affairs, gave the record of the AAA before the annual convention of grain men, and then quoted President Roosevelt's letter to Congress of March 16, 1933, transmitting the draft of the bill, in which he wrote:

"I tell you frankly that it is a new and untrod path . . . if a fair administrative trial of it is made, and it does not produce the hoped-for results, I shall be the first to acknowledge it and advise you."

"The hour has arrived to turn back" said Mr Sturtevant, "I affirm the object aimed at has failed, and the method of balancing supply and demand has been an economic tragedy."

He presented Government figures showing that when the AAA began functioning in July, 1933, the index grain price received by the farmer was 94, based on prewar levels, and he was paying 107 for what he must buy.

"After two years," Mr. Sturtevant said, "the farmer is receiving 102 per cent of prewar grain prices, and is paying 127 per cent for the products he must buy, a dreadful disparity."

Two short grain crops in the interim, he said, would have adjusted the disparity to normal, "had it not been for the tragic blunders of brain trusters."

He said that acreage slashes and drought had reduced production below domestic needs, giving us "a dangerously low margin of food safety," and ballooning prices to the consumer.

Oil Industry Taxes Five Times Earnings, Declares Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—Taxes in the petroleum industry are more than five times earnings, Baird H. Markham, director of the American petroleum industries committee, told delegates from 15 eastern states, assembled here for a three-day conference.

The delegates represented the state petroleum industries committees of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

"While the average earnings of oil companies last year amounted to $1.02 a share, taxes amounted to $5.32," Mr. Markham asserted. "In other words, on a per share basis, taxes were more than five times earnings.

"The fact that a tax muddle exists is more clearly understood when we consider that a total of 199 taxes, licenses and fees are now levied on the property, operations, and products of oil companies. There are 38 federal taxes, 121 state taxes, and 40 county or municipal taxes.

"Not all of these taxes are imposed on all companies in all localities, but each is a separate tax, license or fee imposed either in eral, state or local jurisdictions."

Another Advance In Lead Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Company announces an advance of $3 a ton in the price of lead, making the market 4.50 cents a pound New York. Wednesday the St. Joseph Lead Company boosted the price $1 a ton to a basis of 4.45 cents a pound New York and 4.25 cents St. Louis.

Following today's advance by American Smelting, the St. Joseph Lead Company raised its price $2 a ton to 4.55 cents a pound New York and 4.35 cents St. Louis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19—The price of lead was advanced 5 points to 4.45 cents a pound at New York yesterday by the St. Joseph Lead Company, and to 4.25 cents at St. Louis.

This indicates, according to reports, that there is an increased demand from virtually all lines of consumers.

Professor Sees Economic Gains in Latin America

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—A distinct economic improvement in Peru, Chile, Argentine and Brazil was reported by Professor Clarence Henry Haring, head of the department of history at Harvard, on his return from a three-months trip in South America.

He said the countries were copying successfully policies attempted by the Administration at Washington.

Presidents of Latin American countries, Professor Haring said, "don't tell you much," and he obtained his information from economists and political leaders.

U. S. Grants Low Import Rates to Five Countries

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has instructed the Treasury Department to permit importation of goods from Canada, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Switerland at the lowest prevailing duty rates until Jan. 1.

Extension of reduced rates and other concessions granted in reciprocal tariff agreements concluded with Sweden, Belgium and Haiti to products from those five countries would have expired Oct. 1.

U. S. Steel to Spend Soon $140,000,000 for Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 19—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, has announced here that the corporation will spend $140,000,000 soon for changes and plant improvements. The statement was evidence of the official's optimism for the future.

Mr. Taylor spoke to business and financial leaders gathered at the William Penn Hotel to hear from the leaders in the $1,000,000,000 corporation about plans for expansion.

"The corporation is spending about $70,000,000 for plant changes and betterments and will be called upon to double that amount in the near future," Mr. Taylor said in a prepared speech in which he explained also some of the motives behind the recent move that merged Carnegie Steel and Illinois Steel, with Benjamin F. Fairless as president.

"The requirements of the Carnegie Steel Company and other subsidiary companies operating in the Pittsburgh district are certain to receive constant and careful consideration," he continued, "and we believe that the participation of these companies in our plans for future development will fully meet the expectations of this community."

This statement is interpreted as meaning that the district's decline in the industry will be halted and that Pittsburgh will be again lifted to its one-time eminence as the steel center of the world.

Mr. Taylor said that in order to meet new conditions caused by the development of strip and sheet mills and the rapid rise of the automobile industry the corporation finds that heavy expenditures are now necessary. He said that the corporation is at one of the "crossroads in our history where we find it desirable to amalgamate the activities of at least two of our great units."

"Steel production must necessarily be at a point closest to the distribution zone for the same, due consideration being given to comparative costs of production. Competitive conditions demand this. Each division of the unified organization will continue to serve its natural consuming territory as heretofore and its operations and plants will be developed and expanded as that natural consuming territory requires.

Then with the main purpose of his trip from New York fulfilled, Mr. Taylor delivered a word of optimism as to the future of business and the steel industry.

"We may confidently look forward to that day when the present economic readjustments shall have been completed and the normal pace of business activity is restored, for we have within our borders the greatest consuming market in the world," he said.

"When that revival materializes, we may reasonably expect the steel industry to participate fully.

"It is not conceivable that within the last five years the buying of steel has been of sufficient volume to compensate for that which in the ordinary course of events should have been replaced."

The World's Business

Back of War

Too much attention has hitherto been paid in peace circles to maintaining peace merely by halting the threat of war. Peace can never be *secured* that way. It is only by combining peace with justice that war will be banished. This was made perfectly plain at Geneva in the remarkable speech of Britain's Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare. Unfortunately his remarks under this head were overlaid by his warning to Signor Mussolini. It would be well for all peace-lovers to look back at them and digest them. The fundamental problem, said Sir Samuel, is economic. Specifically he described it as "the fear of monopoly—of the withholding of essential colonial raw materials—that is causing alarm."

Many times I have been subjected myself to this thought by both German and Japanese statesmen. Il Duce has expressed Italy's "alarm." Their countries are leading have-nots. It is novel to find a statesman in a "have" country discoursing upon it. The pity is that he has done so at the eleventh hour. But no hour is too late to plead for understanding. For years the peace movement has been sidetracked by such "don't" and "can't" simplicities as the Kellogg Pact. This is not for want of reminders. Aside from the complaints of the have-nots, engineers and economists and natural scientists, at least in the United States, have reiterated the dimensions of the problem. Engineers have been particularly eloquent. Armed as they are with the facts, they have seen, in their other capacity as citizens, the implications of their facts. To give one illustration, Professor Field of Princeton said several years ago that till the geographical locale of important minerals — coal, oil, nitrates, phosphates and potash—were seriously considered from an international point of view, there "never can be a reasonable amity among nations." Professor Field puts Sir Samuel Hoare's problem in a world instead of a colonial frame.

The facts make startling reading. The following list shows the ratios of certain materials essential to modern civilization produced by single nations or integrated groups. The figures relate to the average for 1926-1928 inclusive.

Antimony—China	65%
Asbestos—British Empire	90
Chromite—British Empire (Southern Rhodesia, 40%)	63
Copper—United States	50
Gold—So. Africa (British Empire)	52
Pig Iron—United States	40
Lead—United States	29
Manganese Ore—British Empire	38
Nickel—Canada (British Empire)	90
Petroleum—United States	69
Potash—Germany	77
Quicksilver—Spain	50
Quicksilver—Italy	40
Tin—British Empire (Malaya, 34%)	46
Zinc—United States	39

This is by no means a complete list of concentration of resources. It is limited to products essential not only to civilization but to war-making. The "have-not," if he is impeded from supplies, is thus subjected to a double-barreled fear. He has given a hostage to fortune in the maintenance of the living standards of his population. And he is helpless before aggression by the "have" nation.

Sir Samuel Hoare seems to imply a reallocation of colonial markets containing mineral resources. When one recalls the hullabaloo created in the British Parliament by the Eden proposal to give Ethiopia a British controlled post in British Somaliland in return for Ethiopian concessions to Italy, however, the realization of his proposal seems fraught with difficulty. But is this the only way out? Not at all. The best way is to return to reasonably free trade in the concentrated materials, not only in the colonies but also in other countries. This can be done either by a common agreement to maintain open markets or, in line with the current Geneva proposal for the arms traffic, to vest supervision in an international organization. *A proper collective system would insure availability of supplies.*

The "fear" of monopoly is well grounded. It has its roots in the war experience. Life had become so complex that we hadn't realized its complexity. That complexity had been fed by a highly ramifiified market system The war, with its severance of market ties, opened our eyes not only to our mundane interdependence but to the difficulty of existence without it. I am not excepting the United States. There was a time in the war-making when the United States was down to three weeks' supply of manganese. If Germany could have stopped shipments from Brazil, the American steel industry might have been brought to a standstill. The modern steel industry is dependent upon half a dozen materials concentrated elsewhere. To other nations the blockade rubbed in this interdependence lesson. It made Germany, for instance, more "alarmed" for its future security than war itself.

A good peace might have assuaged the alarm. But, if the aim of war is a more perfect peace (as the inscription on the Sherman statue in Washington says), the last war completely misfired. The peacemakers seemed to aim at keeping the old enemies in subjection.

"Peace" policies added to the subjection. One of the first of such policies was the so-called Stevenson rubber scheme. British-controlled producers at the time had a 70 per cent monopoly on rubber supplies. It came from a colony, Malaya. Under government sponsorship producers held up the consumer world by a restriction scheme destined to put up the price. The effect on the United States, the greatest buyer of rubber, was to intensify one of the most remarkable laboratory quests for a substitute in modern history. It was Edison's last great work. In Great Britain the scheme has been bitterly regretted since its ignominious disintegration. A recent issue of the British Economic Journal, for instance, refers to it as "a very foolish and misguided attempt at monopolistic exploitation."

Tin, in the American view, has become another "hold up" commodity. It also comes from Malaya. After the pepper corner scandal in London, there was an effort in the British Parliament to smoke out the tin situation, but the demand never got anywhere. So concerned was the United States that it is an open secret that the State Department had tin in mind in the suggestion to Great Britain to pay the war debts out of essential materials. In tin the restrictionists are an international committee. But the body contains no consumers, being committed to the kind of highwayman procedure condemned by Sir Samuel Hoare.

Every nation, let alone Britain, is practicing restriction. The United States is by no means spotless. As a producer of concentrated materials, it has done its share of restriction, as, for instance, in copper and cotton.

If the United States could become so perturbed by restriction, think of the feelings of the have-not nations, which are not in the relatively happy situation of America. Moreover, they had the experience of the war and the blockade in bitter memory. Through Sir Samuel Hoare a "have" government has at last faced the problem. How it will be settled depends upon the development of right thinking by the people at large. We concern ourselves just as much with the abuses that create criminals as with the criminals themselves. In international life the criminal, or the aggressor, has riveted attention. First things first in international affairs should give the British Minister's suggestion primary attention even at this late hour. H. B. E.

New Upward Move Of Business Seen In Carloadings

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The prosperity point for railroad carloadings—700,000—has been passed for the first time in four years, as shown in current estimates, and economists envisage a possible new forward sweep of business and industrial activity.

Those who have charted the course of the depression have noted the strange tendency of many indices to remain tightly within the 1931 range of activity, but in recent weeks there has been created a movement which has carried many of the major indicators into higher ground.

Preliminary figures on railroad carloadings for last week point to a total of 710,000 cars, the highest point since the week of Nov. 4, 1931, and the first time since that date that loadings have passed the magic 700,000 line.

The Associated Press index of industrial activity since July of 1933 has gone up and down within the 1931 range, and currently the indicator is midway.

Also at the mid-point is the Associated Press index for 60 stocks. Since July of 1933 that index, too, has been roughly within the 1931 range but nearer the bottom than the top point. Industrial stocks Wednesday reached a new high average since 1931.

Such action has been heartening to those who closely follow the course of general business, and they stress the importance of the indicated new high for carloadings.

For some time authorities have believed that if freight traffic should remain above the 700,000 mark for a reasonable period it should be necessary for the carriers to enter the equipment field with heavy orders.

It is pointed out that railroads in the aggregate have not purchased enough rolling stock and other equipment during the depression to handle adequately a sustained high volume of traffic.

Authorities stress, however, that the volume must be maintained before the heavy traffic would become a burden on equipment.

For the first 37 weeks of this year rail traffic totaled some 21,811,000 cars compared with 22,021,000 for the like period of 1934, a decrease of 0.6 of 1 per cent.

But on the bright side, experts cite the impending movement of crops to market, the need for coal during the coming cold weather, the expected general advance of business with introduction of new automobile models in November.

Retail Price Rise In August Is First Gain in Over Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 — Retail prices advanced five tenths of 1 per cent during August following a steady decline since April, 1934, according to Fairchild Publications, and recovered losses recorded during the previous month.

Current quotations, however, still continue 2.3 per cent below the corresponding period a year ago. The Fairchild Index on Sept. 1 at 85.7 (Jan. 3, 1931=100) compares with 85.2 as of Aug. 1, and 87.7 for the corresponding period a year ago. The low in the depression was recorded on May 1, 1933, at 69.4, while the high in the 1934 recovery period was 89.6.

With the exception of men's apparel, which remained unchanged during the month, the major group of quotations all tended higher, with infants' wear showing the greatest gain. All groups, however, show lower levels as compared with a year ago. While the composite index shows a decline of 4.4 per cent below the 1934 high, the increase above the law is 23.5 per cent.

Commodities which have shown the greatest strength in the wholesale market are also recording advances at retail. This is particularly true of woolens, furs, floor coverings, and shoes. Other items to show conservative gains include sheets, electrical appliances and china.

Treasury Issue To Yield 0.198 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 — Secretary of the Treasury announces that tenders for $50,000,000 worth of 273-day Treasury bills, dated Sept. 18, and maturing on June 17, 1936, which were offered on Sept. 13, amounted to $149,236,000, of which $50,010,000 was accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.909, equivalent to a rate of 0.120 per cent to 99.833, equivalent to a rate of about 0.220 per cent on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.850 and the average rate is about 0.198 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

'Breathing Spell' Is Not Possible, Asserts Thorpe

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 (AP)—Merle Thorpe, editor of the Nation's Business, told the Cincinnati Advertisers' Club yesterday "it is well enough to promise and expect a 'breathing spell,' but there can be no such thing."

He referred to correspondence between President Roosevelt and Roy Howard, publisher, in which the President said a "breathing spell" for business "is here—very decidedly so."

"Today," said Mr. Thorpe, "Congress and the legislatures simply announce a decision to do something and leave it to a commission or a board to execute it. Literally thousands of laws depend on the administrative procedure, which has not yet been set up. As a result there is hesitation—a waiting to see how the laws are to be administered."

Selling New Zealand

Robert M. Firth

New Zealand Commissioner of Trade and Tourists in Western American States

Industrial Earnings Rise of 40 P. C. In Third Quarter Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — An increase of some 40 per cent in industrial earnings is estimated by the Standard Statistics Co., in view of the fact that industrial production for the current quarter has been put at 16 per cent above the like period a year ago. The leverage factor which normally oprates to cause wider fluctuations in profits is the cause of the greater rise in profits.

The aggregate will be moderately smaller than for the second quarter of this year, in reflection of seasonal trends, but comparisons with a year earlier will be the best since the second quarter of 1934. Railroads will make the most favorable showing for any quarter in the past two years, at least, although the low level of July traffic will hold the total down. Utility results are expected to be above a year earlier for the first time since early 1931.

Among the principal industrial groups, the steel trade will make an exceptionally favorable comparison with last year, whereas earnings of these companies dropped 50 per cent in the second quarter. Automobile and auto parts companies will also make a better showing than a year ago, although the increases in many cases may be less pronounced than in the second quarter. Building material and supply producers will report wide percentage gains.

Chemical earnings will be generally up. Food products results will be mixed, depending upon profit margins in various divisions of the industry. Machinery and metals corporations are expected to report relatively wide gains, and the miscellaneous group should likewise include substantial increases. Oil company earnings will probably be fairly close to last year's levels.

Investors Protective Organization Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 19 — Expanding its program to include the interests of investors in all recognized American industries, the American Federation of Utility Investors will hereafter be known as the American Federation of Investors. The federation is setting a goal of at least 1,000,000 members.

Dr. Hugh S. Magill, president, in making the announcement says:

"Investors in other industries have come to realize that the stand of the utility investors for the protection of their rights constituted the first line of defense against the advancing forces of Socialism that are determined to take over all industry under political management and control. It has become clear that this Socialistic onslaught can be successfully met only by the combined resistance of the investor forces of America united in one nation wide organization.

The fight for a fair deal for utility investors will be continued with increased vigor as the federation extends its battlelines to insure a fair deal for investors in all American industry. The federation now offers to millions of thrifty American citizens an opportunity to unite in support of their own interests, and for the protection of our nation against the blighting forces of state socialism under a political leadership that threatens to destroy our American system of government."

Southern California Edison Co. Earnings

LOS ANGELES—Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., will report common stock earnings for the year's first nine months as the equal of last year's total dividends, according to clear indications made known this week by the nower company's management.

In the first half of this year the company earned 43 cents on common stock, and with the third quarter operations said always to be the most profitable, it is probable that between 70 and 75 cents a common share will be reported for the three months ending September. This would bring the total for nine months to between $1.13 and $1.18 a common share, covering dividend requirementss for the period of $1.12¼. Last year's earnings were $1.18 per share.

In the fourth quarter of 1934 Edison earned 39 cents on common stock. Indications point to earnings just as good, if not better, for this year, and the total common share earnings for 1935 will probably exceed the full year dividend requirements of $1.50 a share. This would be the highest since 1932, when $2.06 a common share was reported.

Fostering Trade Between the U. S. And New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19—Fostering of trade and tourist relations between the United States and New Zealand is being launched here under the direction of Robert M. Firth, dispatched from his capital at Wellington to establish headquarters for western American states.

One of the five trade posts maintained by the government of the British dominion "down under," the new office fills a need observed by George W. Forbes, New Zealand Prime Minister, and Robert Masters, his Minister of Industries, Commerce, Tourists, and Publicity, on their trip through the United States three years ago.

Tourist Business Good

"There has been more American tourist business in New Zealand in the past year than for three years previously," the envoy said. "The activities which are to be undertaken here have been handled from Toronto in the past but the increase and importance of trade and tourist travel to New Zealand has now reached a proportion which prompted the Cabinet to establish this new commission," he explained.

With a trade balance decidedly in favor of the United States, New Zealand is most interested in maintaining business with this country, which ranks next to Great Britain as New Zealand's chief source of supply, Mr. Firth pointed out.

Mineral oils head the list of American exports, which include motor vehicles, parts, films, wireless, and other manufactured consumers' goods.

Relieved from a responsible post in Melbourne for his new duty, the trade official declared that the United States takes 3 per cent of New Zealand's output of sausage casings, calfskins, rabbit skins, sheep skins and wool.

Large Exports to England

"This 3 per cent figure is not impressive," he explained, "until one considers two outstanding factors: that 95 per cent of our country's exports are primary products, from forests, farms, pastures and mines, and which the United States also excells in producing, and that 91 per cent of our exports last year were absorbed by Great Britain, exclusive of Australia. The value of this one third of the remainder which goes to the United States is set at $6,000,000.

"Certain general economic difficulties have been obstacles to trade," he continued, "and we are chiefly concerned with maintaining healthy gains which were noticed after the decline from 1929 was arrested in 1933. Further, we shall try to interest the United States in opportunities to buy several of our export lines which hitherto have not been marketed very extensively."

No Railroad Receiverships Rest of Year, Says Jones

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said today, that "so far as I know" no railroad receivership is likely to happen during the remainder of this year.

His visit here, he explained, had no connection with matters of railroad or other corporate financing.

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CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

Chicago Extends Streak as Giants Fail Once More

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crushing the New York Giants under a succession of base hits, the Chicago Cubs captured their fifteenth straight National League baseball game yesterday at Wrigley Field and took another long step toward the coveted pennant and a chance to meet the American League titleholder, probably Detroit, in the coming World Series. The score was 15 to 3 and was witnessed by some 33,000 fans, who were astounded by the ragged play of the Giants and who thrilled at the inspired play of the Cubs. Chicago is 6½ games in front of the third-place Giants, and 2½ ahead of the second-place Cardinals, who also triumphed yesterday.

The Chicago-New York encounter could have been ruled "no contest" after the fourth inning, for in that frame the Bruins combined seven hits with three errors to score eight runs, driving Bill Terry's starting pitcher, Clydell Castleman, out of the box. Twenty hits were collected by the Cubs during the afternoon, including doubles by Billy Herman and Demaree and a triple by O'Dea. Herman, incidentally, had four hits in five trips to the plate. Charlie Root, veteran right-hander, kept nine New York hits well scattered.

Terry was so disgusted with the proceedings that he retired from the game in the seventh inning. His attitude apparently is the attitude of the entire Giant team. Having dropped three in a row to the Cubs and practically out of the pennant race, they are wondering just what a club has to do to win a championship. Last year they lost it in the final week of the season. Now it seems they have let it slip away again, although they still have a mathematical chance to catch the leaders. However, the chance is a slim one.

There have been many slumps and disappointments in this 1935 season. Take the case of the Boston Braves. With the acquisition of Babe Ruth, the prospects financially were bright in the Hub. But a feud came between Judge Emil E. Fuchs, club president, and the Babe, financial worries beset the management and as a result of this the Braves slipped out of the pennant picture early.

The Pittsburgh Pirates were generally rated the third best team in the National League, even ahead of the Cubs, but the Bucc pitching staff failed badly.

Individual disappointments? Chuck Klein, rated one of the greatest hitters of modern baseball a few years ago, has been unable to hold a regular outfield berth with the Cubs. Kiki Cuyler was released by the same club earlier in the year. The Dean brothers have been unable to win enough games to cover up the indifferent pitching of Bill Hallahan and Phil Collins of the Cardinal staff. Both Lloyd and Paul Waner have had poor years as compared with past performances. Guy Bush, traded from Chicago to Pittsburgh last winter, hasn't been a dependable pitcher at Forbes Field.

In the American League, one can point a finger at the disappointing effort made by the Cleveland Indians. Picked by a majority of baseball writers to win the pennant this season, the Indians were hit by a succession of injuries, which finally caused the release of Manager Walter Johnson, a great fellow and at one time a great pitcher, who apparently lacks certain qualities necessary in a big league pilot. On that same club, young Hal Trosky has failed to live up to the brilliant reputation he started in 1934.

Al Simmons of the White Sox and Heinie Manush of the Washington Senators, two outfielders well known for their ability to hit that baseball, have found the campaign of 1935 a difficult one. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees was off to a slow start, but because of his sensational spurt during the last half of the season, is now right up among the leading batters.

The Giants, of course, are one of the most pronounced disappointments. Man-for-man, Terry has the best team in the National League. The situation was the same last season, but for some reason they found the pace too fast. If the Giants fail to win the flag this year, Terry will undoubtedly make several drastic shifts before the 1936 campaign gets under way. In the past month, gaping holes have been discovered in the New York machine, particularly in the infield. Terry's great pitching staff has almost completely fallen to pieces.

Led Cub Attack

By a Staff Photographer

William "Billy" Herman

Second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, who made four hits yesterday in his team's fifteenth straight National League victory.

Allison Committed To Give Football Back to Players

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 18 (AP)—Leonard (Stub) Allison has started his first full season as head football coach at the University of California committed to the policy of giving "the game back to the boys."

"The students play the game, not the coach," said the mentor who moved from assistant's berth to the main coaching seat of one of the country's most important grid centers last season.

As part of his plan to de-emphasize the part the coach plays, he is working on an award to be given the most valuable man on the squad. The players will make the selection.

Sensational touchdown making won't count any more than blocking and tackling efforts.

Coach Allison believes in fundamentals first and fancy maneuvers afterward. Powerful blocking, to him, is half the game, probably more.

"Knock down the enemy and you'll be knocking at the scoring gates" is his battle cry.

The California eleven of this season will be lighter and faster than a year ago by early indications. All four backfield men will come in for ball lugging duties, instead of virtually the "one man" attack of preceding seasons.

More passes will be thrown than before. Ground gaining activities will branch off a short punt formation much of the time. The "flanker play" will see service. A single wing back formation is mixed up in the maneuvers.

The squad is well fortified with experienced men and the outlook for help from the great freshman team of last year, undefeated and untied, is considerable. The schedule:

Sept. 28—Whittier and California Aggies (double header) at Berkeley.
Oct. 5—St. Mary's at Berkeley; 12—Oregon at Portland; 19—Santa Clara at Berkeley; 26—Southern California at Berkeley.
Nov. 2—California at Los Angeles at Los Angeles; 9—Washington at Berkeley; 16—Pacific at Berkeley; 23—Stanford at Palo Alto.

Templeton Pushed To Beat Westbury In Waterbury Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 19—Templeton, winner of both the open championships and the Waterbury Cup last year, had a hard struggle to remain in the running in either of the events of the polo tournaments of the United States Polo Association at Meadow Brook Club, when it was carried to the last chukker of its first-round match for the Waterbury Cup against Westbury, yesterday, at Cochran Field, before emerging victor at 10—9, after having been eliminated on Saturday by Greentree in the open.

Allowing Westbury four goals handicap under the conditions, Templeton made up the handicap in the first two chukkers before Westbury scored a single goal. But the balance of the game found Westbury playing on even terms, leading once, and tying the score several times thereafter. But a free shot by Stewart Iglehart from the 60-yard line, when he was crowded between two members of the Westbury team, finally put Templeton ahead halfway through the final chukker, and this finally settled the issue.

Iglehart was the leading performer of the day, though Michael Phipps, by his play at No. 1, also assisted in the victory. The two high goal men of the game, Winston F. C. Guest, for Templeton, and Cecil Smith for Westbury, were neither of them at their best, so the chief burden fell on the others. Iglehart, shooting with great accuracy from all angles, scored four other goals in addition to his final drive, while Phipps scored four, two of them coming from long free shots by Winston Guest, which were going wide, but were turned in by the No. 1.

The next event in the tournaments will come on Saturday, when the final of the open between Greentree and Aurora will be staged, followed on Sunday by the semifinal in the upper half of the Waterbury, between Templeton and Long Island, the latter having conquered Hurlingham on Tuesday. The other half of the Waterbury which invloves Aurora, Greentree and Hurricanes, will be played next week, with the final on Saturday, when daylight saving ends.

Australian Pro Golf Team Being Organized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Sept. 19—Mr. W. Corry, organizer of the proposed tour of the United States by a team of Australian golf professionals, stated that the team would be selected from W. Bolger, M. L. Kelly, V. S. Richardson, J. Cohen, and C. Gray, all of New South Wales, and probably E. Naismith, of Victoria.

It is not known how many players will be on the team. The number depends on the fund to send—the team away. When Gene Sarazen was in Australia last year, he was so impressed with the play of the leading professionals that he instituted this fund. He believed that the lessons learned from the best American players would in time prove of incalculable value to Australian golf. Since the fund started, clubs throughout this state have organized competitions and other functions to raise money for the tour fund.

It is thought that the team will leave Australia early in November. The tour will probably last three months. The players will play in competitions on courses in the West, gradually working their way down to Florida.

East-West Cadet Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York, Sept. 19—California and New York will provide more than half of the Army's first-string football players this fall as each state will have three representatives on the eleven as selected by Lieut. "Gar" Davidson after the second week of practice. Capt. Bill Shuler and Maurice Preston, a pair of ends who are both over 6ft. 2in., and Stanley Smith, right guard, are the trio from the West Coast and Ralph King, veteran quarterback of Buffalo, Joe Nazzaro, triple threat half back of Brooklyn, and Conrad Necrason, left guard of Coopers-town, are the Empire State's sons.

Kansas State Grid Outlook Interests Big Six Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 19—Can the Kansas State eleven, with a new coach, repeat in winning the Big Six football title? If talent, experience and numbers are the things needful, Coach Wesley Fry is well-equipped. His predecessor, Coach Lyn Waldorf, who went to Northwestern, performed the magic in one year. He set a formidable example for Coach Fry with an undefeated conference season of five victories.

Perhaps the distribution of strength among his rivals will be different. Nebraska, always a contender, lost only to Kansas State last year, and Coach Dana Bible, with a new emphasis on forward passing, may provide the answer to the conference question.

Another team with a new coach, Missouri, hopes to climb out of the unvictorious class. Coach Don Faurot, succeeding Coach Frank Carideo, faces an even greater task than Coach Fry. Good players flock to winning teams, and stay away from losers in droves, and Missouri has been losing for three years. It should therefore, take more than one season to improve the Tigers.

At Oklahoma still another new coach, Captain Lawrence "Biff" Jones, is developing a hopeful machine. The Sooners expect to do as well or better than their equal division of four games last season.

Small, Light Iowa Squad

Iowa State still counts on its great punters and point kickers. Coach George Veenker has a small squad, lighter than most rivals, but he may make his open game click better. At Kansas Coach Adrian Lindsey faces another season of building up, and some Jayhawker followers believe his prospects are excellent.

More than 80 hopefuls, a record crop for Kansas State, are under preparation by Coach Fry for their first tryout. This is an intersectional affair with Duquesne at Pittsburgh on Friday, Sept. 27. Coach Fry, who was Waldorf's assistant last season, has 15 lettermen and plenty of good reserves. In addition there is a rising of sophomores to make a coach smile if frowning wasn't considered the best policy.

The title, the first in K. S. C.'s history in the Big Six, was won with a green team. These players are all seasoned now, and there is enough sophomore competition to keep the veterans from becoming blasé. Coach Fry can count on strength in Maurice Elder, conference all-star fullback; Leo Ayers, quarterback and one of last season's best; James Lander, a halfback with triple-threat trickery; Capt. Dean Griffing, center, and Ralph Churchill, one of the best ends in the conference.

Only 40 at Nebraska

Nebraska has a small force of players, only 40. Coach Bible, however, thinks they are a promising crew, especially adapted to the passing game. The Cornhusker behemoths of previous eras appear to be missing. Nebraska opens with Chicago at Lincoln, Saturday, Sept. 28.

Slightly larger in numbers is the Iowa State squad. Coach Veenker at Ames has eleven lettermen among his 44 candidates. William Allender, Fred Poole and Thomas Neal are the punters who may again prove valuable assets to the Cyclones. Neal has been averaging over 60 yards in his punting, with the others keeping right up to him. Harold Birney, veteran fullback, may have to alternate with a new plunger, Kenny Ames. Burdette Hanna is being tutored for the regular center position.

Iowa State's first game is with Cornell (Iowa) College at Ames Sept. 28. The same day Kansas visits Notre Dame, at South Bend. Ind., Oklahoma receives Colorado at Norman, Okla., and Missouri receives William Jewel here at Columbia.

Smile at Players, Frown at Schedule, Says Coach Bible

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 19 (AP)—A diversified running offense with plenty of speed and supplemented by a sparkling aerial attack will be the principal asset of the 1935 University of Nebraska football team if Coach D. X. Bible perfects his plans.

Despite the greater stress on the aerial game this year, Bible is content to base the Cornhuskers' play on a "sound running attack." He hastened to explain, however, he was emphasizing speed and preparing a set of passes for use as a deceptive measure.

"After all," the diminutive coach explained, "forward passes are good only when you have a good passer and a dry field. We will attempt to be prepared for all occasions. Our passing will feature blocking, protection of the passer and the ball, and, most of all, an attempt to complete the toss.

"Forward passing is a definite part of a team's offense, and must be prepared for defensively. But it can't be used when you're in the hole. Then you've got to have something else. When it fails and you lose a down that isn't bad. When you lose the ball trying it, that's serious."

Bible said ends this year were as good as the Cornhuskers have had in his six years here. He has four of them who are outstanding. He has a wealth of good backs, including good punters and passers.

But the line between the ends and reserves for those positions are his worry. Another thing that furrows his brow is the schedule, which includes, besides games with the other Bix Six Conference teams, contests with Chicago University, Minnesota, Oregon State College and Pittsburgh.

As he said one day at the beginning of the practice season:

"You look at this fine bunch of boys and you smile. You look at the schedule and you frown." The schedule:

Sept. 28—Chicago at Lincoln.
Oct. 5—Iowa State at Ames; 12—Minnesota at Lincoln; 19—Kansas State at Manhattan; 26—Oklahoma at Lincoln.
Nov. 2—Missouri at Columbia; 9—Kansas at Lincoln; 16—Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh; 28—Oregon State at Lincoln.

Prince Olaf's Yacht Trims U. S. Challenge

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Norna IV, Crown Prince Olaf's trim Norwegian six-meter yacht, yesterday won her second-straight race in the Seawanhaka Cup series.

With Magnus Konow, a close friend of the heir to the throne of Norway, at the helm, Norna finished the 12-mile triangular course eight seconds before Paul Shields's Challenge, the defender, sailed by Corny Shields. The Norwegian craft was clocked in 4h. 25m. 15s. and the Challenge in 4h. 25m. 23s.

Norna took the lead on a weather thrash of two miles but Shields shot the American boat to the front in the sail off the wind. The second trip around the course was a nip and tuck affair in which Challenge had the better of it until the last two miles. Then she suffered from sail handling and was out maneuvered by her rival. At the end the Challenge was overhauling her rival again but it was too late.

The Norwegian boat needs only one more victory to take possession of the cup, which it won eight years ago.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	57	38	.600
Missions	56	42	.571
Portland	54	44	.551
Seattle	49	48	.500
Los Angeles	49	49	.500
Oakland	48	51	.485
Sacramento	43	55	.439
Hollywood	35	63	.357

Results Sept. 18
Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 2.
Missions 10, Hollywood 4.
Oakland 1, Portland 0.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 5.

New Contract for O'Neill

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Baseball Club, said last night Steve O'Neill would be signed to lead the Indians through the 1936 campaign. O'Neill became manager of the tribe Aug. 5 when Walter Johnson's resignation was accepted by Bradley. Bradley said he expected to confer with O'Neill when the ball club returns here. The contract will be for one year, Bradley said.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 19, 1910

FRED OLMSTEAD of the Chicago White Sox won a great pitchers' battle from Jack Quinn of the New York Highlanders in the American League, 1 to 0. Olmstead allowed five hits and Quinn only three. Singles by Jimmy Block and Harry Lord, a base on balls and Paul Deloan's infield out, produced the only run of the game in the third inning.

Foreign Contingent Rallies Its Forces

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (AP)—The foreign contingent rallied its diminishing forces in the Pacific Southwest tennis championship today as the American players prepared for another assault on the invaders.

Two of the feature matches on the program in the men's singles division brought into action all but one of the remaining European players as the play swung into the last half of the third round.

John Van Ryn, Yankee Davis Cup player, was matched with Jacques Brugnon of the French international team while Gene Mako, one of the young members of the United States tennis troupe, tackles Christian Boussus, No. 1 player under the tricolors.

A. Martin-Legeay, another French star, found himself overmatched yesterday when he went up against Gerald Bartosh, one of California's high-ranking veterans, to lose in straight sets, 9—7, 6—4.

Three of Champions Will Defend Honors

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19 (AP)—Three national champions will defend their titles in the A. A. U. track meet to be held in Palmer Stadium Sept. 28, it was announced yesterday by Asa Bushnell, graduate manager of Princeton athletics.

Eulace Peacock, Temple University's versatile Negro star, will seek to retain his pentathlon crown against Johnny Barrett of Pershing A. C., Jersey City; Clyde Coffman of Kansas City A. C., and Arnold W. Prehein of Washington, D. C., as well as others expected to file entries before the closing date of tomorrow night. Peacock will wear the colors of the Shore A. C. of Vaux Hall, N. J.

In the 10,000-meter run, Eino Pentti of the Millrose A. A., present titleholder, will compete against Joseph E. Wood of Amsterdam, N. Y., and John Francis Scott Jr. of Philadelphia, and others yet to enter.

Harold Manning of Wichita, Kan., will defend his steeplechase crown against Joe McCluskey, New York veteran, who is the only other entrant to date.

National League's Revised Schedule

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—The National League today announced the following schedule changes, including dates for play-off postponed and tie games:

At Boston—Sept. 27, New York (2); 28, New York (2).
At Brooklyn—Sept. 24, Boston (2); 29, Philadelphia (2).
At New York—Sept. 21, Brooklyn (2); 23, Boston (2); 24, Philadelphia (2).
At Philadelphia—Sept. 21, Boston (2); 22, Boston (2); 23, Brooklyn (2).
At Pittsburgh—Sept. 20 with Cincinnati played Aug. 11.
At Cincinnati—Sept. 24 and 25 with Chicago played Aug. 4 and 5; 29, Pittsburgh (2).
At St. Louis—Sept. 22, Cincinnati (2); 23, Pittsburgh; 24, Pittsburgh; 25, Chicago.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	94	52	.644
St. Louis	90	53	.629
New York	84	55	.604
Pittsburgh	83	63	.568
Cincinnati	65	82	.442
Brooklyn	62	79	.440
Philadelphia	60	82	.423
Boston	34	108	.243

Results Sept. 18
Chicago 15, New York 3.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 3.

Washington And Stanford Liked By Coast Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19—As football practice got under way over the week end in the Pacific Coast Conference, the balance of power for the coming campaign seemed to rest between Stanford and Washington. Observers believe the power lies here, but Washington State, with what is called an easy schedule, is given a chance to upset the balance.

Southern California, so long dominating the conference until Stanford seized the dictatorship two years ago, is not expected to regain its former eminence this season. Because of a new coaching staff and a prospective sophomore backfield, the Golden Bears of California are likewise not counted among the leaders at this time.

With the class of its recruits gaining caliber, "U. C. L. A.," short for University of California at Los Angeles, is expected to show the greatest improvement in the league. Good on defense, the Uclans lacked an offense against the big league teams, but it now appears to have the needed ingredients. Oregon and Oregon State and Montana and Idaho, both of the latter with new coaches, are ranked in anticipation in about the order named.

Might Lack Enthusiasm

Two years of triumph are behind the Stanford title defenders. Most of these seniors are too good to be displaced by sophomores, and this is a weakness in the eyes of some, who think the team needs the new enthusiasm of less seasoned players. Coach C. E. Thornhill may be expected to work with this condition. He may also be trusted to emphasize the passing game, in which the veteran Indians proved deficient, while retaining the ground-gaining power which carried them to two titles.

Stanford looks forward to the contest with Washington at Seattle, Oct. 26, as the probable peak of its season. It opens Sept. 28 at Palo Alto with San Jose. The All-America fullback, Robert Grayson, and the brilliant halfbacks, Hamilton and Alustiza, are in training again. To their running and plunging ranks is added a sophomore, Paulman, who is bringing the pass-throwing ability so sorely needed.

Coach Stub Allison at California should be given his first year for rebuilding the Bears. He was line coach for four years under Coach Navy Bill Ingram, who resigned last season, and so knows the prospects well. And the prospects seem very good, as California is said to have the best turnout of candidates since the days of the wonder teams a decade ago. California opens with a doubleheader at Berkeley, receiving the California Aggies and Whittier, Sept. 28.

Jones Lost Many Veterans

At Southern California, Coach Howard Jones lost most of his best lettermen, and the Trojans must be rebuilt from the ground up. Observers of the sophomores expect them to lift the caliber of the play, but still few expect to see Troy bidding for top honors immediately. U. S. C. lacks big running guards like Rosenberg and great blocking halfbacks like Pinckert who are vital in the Jones style of attack.

So far Dave Davis is leading the team at quarterback, with Owen Hansen and Jack Clark at the halfback posts, and Clifford Propst at fullback. A pair of sophomores, William Gaisford and Charles Williams, look like regulars at the ends. A pair of reserves, Ellwood Jorgensen and Bruce Hull are favored at tackles. A newcomer, Raphael Brosseau, is a leading candidate for guard, with a veteran, Robert Sanders, a likely prospect for the other post. Center is possibly to be filled by Gil Kuhn, last year's regular. The Trojans receive Montana at Los Angeles a week from Saturday.

Coach William Spaulding at U. C. L. A. is delighted with a first-string backfield full of good pass throwers and catchers. They are Murphy, Cheshire, Bill Spaulding Jr., Funk and Key. Of these, Funk is proving the best catcher. This display represents a change in Uclan talent. For several years none but Mike Frankovich could throw, and he could do nothing else. The attack, therefore, lacked versatility and deception, as the opposition laid back for a pass whenever Mike got the ball. Spaulding has a very large squad, more than 70, of which about 40 should make the first team. The Uclans receive Utah State at Los Angeles, Friday, Sept. 27.

Idaho is still faced with squads light in weight and light in numbers. Coach Ted Bank, introducing a style of play said to be a combination of Minnesota and Michigan methods, may be able to do something different with the ponies. The successor to Coach L. B. Calland is working for a heavy line. If the backfield shows the improvement observers report, Idaho may provide some surprises. Going against Washington at Seattle in the first game, Sept. 28, is not favorable to Coach Bank's first season.

Teams in the northern half of the conference, Washington, Washington State, Oregon and Oregon State, and Montana, will be reviewed next Thursday.

Colgate Coaches Snap Whip

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 19 (AP)—Coach Andy Kerr yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with this year's edition of Colgate's football team. "Some of our blocking has been very bad," said the Little Fox of the Red Raiders, whose camp is in the Chenango Valley. "The tackling has been sloppy. We must correct these faults if the team is to go places." Because of these views, Backfield Coach Less Hart, Line Coach Bob Gillson and End Coach Johnny Orsi snapped three seperate squads through drills in fundamentals yesterday, with special emphasis on "the block and tackle." Kerr was represented as feeling that not even the most strenuous efforts can produce results if fundamental form is lacking.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	90	51	.638
New York	82	59	.582
Cleveland	75	69	.521
Boston	73	71	.507
Chicago	70	72	.493
Washington	63	80	.441
St. Louis	60	82	.423
Philadelphia	55	84	.396

Results Sept. 18
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 5, Chicago 4.
Washington 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, New York 4.
New York 6, St. Louis 3.
Boston 4, Detroit 3.

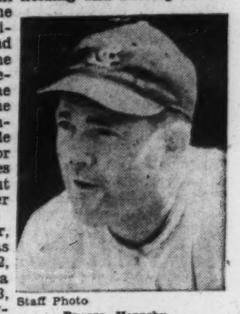
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Rewarded for Fine Showing

MORE than once during the past few years rumors have been current that Rogers Hornsby was out of major-league baseball for all time; but in every instance the rumor proved to be without foundation. The "Rajah," as he is popularly known by some persons, has, indeed, had a strange career in the national pastime, and is one of the few players and still fewer managers who have both played on and managed teams in both the American and National Leagues.

As a player in his early days, he was one of the greatest, and the man who selects an all-time major-league team will certainly have to give him serious consideration. He led the National League in batting seven years, and was about as graceful in fielding and batting as the great Nap Lajoie. He first appeared in the rôle of manager with the St. Louis Cardinals, taking the helm in June, 1925, and leading them to a world's championship the next year. Success did not seem to be rewarded this time, as he was traded to the New York Giants the next year. There he did very well at understudying for Manager McGraw when the latter was unable to handle the team. But his only reward for that was to be traded to the Boston Braves for Welsh and Hogan, which was just about as near to a gift as we can remember ever having been made in baseball circles.



Staff Photo
Rogers Hornsby

After managing the Braves for a year, he was sold to Chicago, where he served as manager during 1931 and a part of 1932, when he returned to the Cards just as a player. They, in turn, released him in 1933, and, much to the surprise of about everybody connected with baseball, he was signed as manager of the St. Louis Browns later that year, and now we learn that, in apreciation of his fine work both in trading and selling players and managing the team, he has been given a three-year contract at an increase in salary.

One of the Best of Managers

That Hornsby well deserved his new contract cannot be questioned. When he took the Browns they were just about as badly off as the Braves are at the present time. You could more than count the number of high-class players on their roster on the fingers of one hand, even leaving out the thumb. Building the team up looked like a monumental task that would require a number of years, and yet what has Hornsby done in the short three years he has been with the Browns?

Well, he has made trades and sold players to such good effect that he is credited with having taken the club out of the red, and, despite the fact that it will not finish better than sixth or seventh, he is credited with having turned in a profit for the year's playing. He has also been so shrewd in his trades that he now has a team which plays just about as good baseball as one could ask for. Between the first of August and today his team has won 30 games and lost 21, which is the second best showing made by any team in that league during the same period of time. Only the Tigers with 32 victories and 14 defeats can show a better record.

If the Browns had played that kind of ball during the entire season, they would have been runnersup at the present time instead of seventh. With something like 12 more games to play, it is more than probable that Hornsby will have his team finishing in sixth place, and next spring, when it comes to picking the way the various teams will finish the 1936 race, there will be more than one who will name the Browns for a first-division berth. Yes, Hornsby is one of the great major-league baseball managers, and it is no wonder that he was given a three-year contract.

Syracuse Wins Another

MONTREAL, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Syracuse Chiefs, second during the regular season, routed the pennant-winning Montreal Royals yesterday, 10 to 5, in the second game of their final playoff series. A seven-run outburst against Harry Smythe in the eighth decided the game, although the Royals came back with three in the ninth. Syracuse took the first game, 7 to 6, on Tuesday.

Tennis Junket for Pros

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)—George Lott Jr. and Lester Stoefen, American professional tennis doubles champions, sailed for Europe yesterday on the liner President Harding. They will compete abroad in tournaments along with Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines, who sailed Tuesday night, and Karel Kozeluh, who departed last night. The players will go to London and then to Amsterdam and The Hague. Before returning to the United States, they will go back to London for a series of matches, and then, if plans materialize, they will move down to South America for an exhibition tour.

New Orleans Takes Opener

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 19 (AP)—The New Orleans Pels captured the opening contest of their five-game Shaughnessy playoff series from Memphis yesterday, 12 to 5. Hitting streaks were frequent throughout the game. About 2000 fans witnessed the contest.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bob Quinn Back in Boston If and When

ALMOST from the start of the present Boston Braves' reorganization idea, with a new personnel in official positions, Bob Quinn, former part owner of the Boston Red Sox and present executive with Brooklyn, has had his name brought into the picture in connection with the local project. Rumors and reports to this effect have been so frequent that it does not seem as if they are without grounds.

The former Red Sox president, so it is said, has not been approached on the subject by anyone in authority, and voices no opinion on the subject until such time as officially approached. The reorganization of the club is not complete, and until then there is little likelihood that Bob Quinn will be officially queried, although, Weston Adams, son of C. F. Adams, majority stockholder in the Braves, has been quoted as saying that "Quinn would be the man for the job if he is available."

No Benefit to Redskins—Five thousand football fans crowded Cooney Field, Beverly, last night, to see the Boston Redskins display their wares against a makeshift eleven termed the Night Hawks, representing the home locality. Unfortunately the Redskins were unable to give much of an exhibition in their 45-to-0 victory because the so-called Night Hawks offered no opposition and the league professionals might easily have increased the score to double the figure. The game was played under floodlights.

Today's Golf Card—An open golf tournament of the M. G. A. is underway at the Woburn Country Club at Woburn, and the Women's Golf Association medal classes C and D tournament at Oakley Country Club, Watertown, is being held. Tomorrow the Kittansett invitation four-ball two-day tournament at Marion, Mass., begins.

Longwood Tennis Doubles—A. W. Ingalls and G. A. D'Arcy defeated J. Stitt and Walter Muther, 6—4, 6—3, in the final round of the Longwood tennis doubles championship yesterday at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill.

Must Print Something—Pre-season statements of football coaches seldom mean much more than that inquiring sport writers must print something. The reputed statement of Earl Blaik, Dartmouth mentor, that "I am dissatisfied with the progress of the team thus far," probably is true, but then again it can be taken to throw off advance intimacies of inside information and might be a means to give his players something to read other than favorable publicity.

Bear Hill Golf—Mrs. Howard Peterson of Winchester and Howard C. Paul of the home club scored an 80 to take low gross honors at the annual mixed foursome golf tournament yesterday at Bear Hill. Paul is Bear Hill club champion. Ruth Heyer and Harold C. Plummer took the first net award in Class A with a reduced score of 70.

Fans Honor Greenberg—Local friends of Hank Greenberg presented the great Detroit first baseman with a fountain pen set just before yesterday's game with the Red Sox at Fenway Park. About 300 youngsters from in and around Boston were out in the right-field pavilion rooting for Greenberg—and the Red Sox.

Endicott Cup Playoff—Mrs. Frederick Davis of Massasoit, R. I., woman champion, defeated Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club of Brookline, Mass., in an 18-hole playoff for the Endicott Cup, yesterday, on the Rhode Island Country Club course at Nayatt, R. I. Jean Bauer of Metacomet toured the course yesterday in 84 for the day's special prize. The tri-state team matches among Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island begin today.

Yankees Here Saturday—Tomorrow is an open date on Boston's big league baseball schedule, but the Red Sox go into action again on Saturday, when the New York Yankees come to Fenway Park for a three-game series. A single game is scheduled for Saturday and a doubleheader for Sunday. The Red Sox and Yanks have broken even in their series to date—eight victories apiece.

Family Defend Title—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rousseau Jr., of Winchester, who scored an 83 to win the annual husband and wife golf tournament last year, toured Belmont Spring yesterday with an 89 to retain their honors against a field of 16 other pairs.

Welch Lost to Sox—Johnny Welch is probably lost to the Red Sox for the remainder of the season. A bad shoulder has kept him from pitching for several weeks. His record for the season is 10 victories and nine defeats. The Red Sox have had plenty of trouble in their pitching department this year, with Walberg, Ostermueller and Welch out of action for long periods.

Golf Postponed a Day

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Sept. 19 (AP)—To accommodate players now competing in the Eastern Professional Golf Association events, the $2500 Cascades open tournament yesterday was postponed until Friday so they might participate here. The setting back of the four-round medal play contest will result in a pair of 18-hole rounds being played on tomorrow and Saturday, with a best ball tourney arranged as a prelude today for the players now on hand.

Marine Corps Team First

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 19 (AP)—Ten marksmen representing the United States Marine Corps won the national rifle team match on Camp Perry's widely known ranges yesterday, with a score only 32 points below the record for the event, which also was made by the Marines in 1922. Scoring 2816 points out of a possible 3000, the Marines led 112 other teams entered in this year's match, including the engineers and infantry of the United States Army, numerous national guard units, and many teams of civilians.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Last 5 Times
Gladys Cooper & Philip Merivale
in
"MacBeth"—Thurs. Mat. and Eve.
"Othello"—Fri. Sat. Mat. and Eve.
with
Kenneth MacKenna—Alexandra Carlisle
Eves. $2.50 to 50c. Mat. Sat. $2 to 50c

REPERTORY TONIGHT 8:30
New Theatre Players present
STEVEDORE
Tickets 40-66-1.10-1.65 MTS. Wed., Sat., 2:30

COPLEY —Theatre— CIRcle 6919
Opening— FRI. EVE., SEPT. 27
SEAT SALE NOW
Mary Young in "Post Road"
By Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell
Eves Wed-Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 50c (plus tax)
Tickets also at Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard's

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11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.
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330 Fifth Avenue
S. W. Corner 33rd Street
New York
Montague Court Cafeteria
Basement
16 Court Street
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extra delicious
Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00
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Come and Be Tempted—
by our popular cold Buffet Lunch. Select from great variety—Go back for more—Prix fixe 75c. Dinner $1.00 and $1.25.
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REASONABLE PRICES
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A Home Dining Room and Garden
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DELICIOUS FOOD
CAREFULLY PREPARED
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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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You will be pleased with the unusualness of
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440 ALBEE SQUARE Beside "Albee Theatre"
Here the cooking and serving are different and refreshing.

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Maison A. De Winter
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One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Handsome surroundings
Luncheons 75c, Dinners $1.25
Also à la Carte
Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons
Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
(Sundays included)

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Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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54 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
FULL COURSE DINNER 55c
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts. Open on Sunday.

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Leighton's RESTAURANT
Where Westchester Dines
90 Maqaroneck Avenue
(Half-way between Altman's and Keith's R.K.O. Theatre)
Catering and Bakery Depts.

WINDSOR, CONN.
The RUSSELL TEA HOUSE
101 Palisado Ave., Windsor, Conn.
The house, built in 1753, retains much of old-time charm.
Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner Served Daily.
Prices Reasonable TEL. WINDSOR 47

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LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery; bonuses; new 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment; 100% profit; Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe, and Everyday boxes; free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 335 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York City.

CHRISTMAS Card salespeople: 100% profit; 21-folder $1 assortment; 9 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179W Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1. assortment, 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-10, Mass

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you; sell friends, neighbors, unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience—no investment needed; 15-day consignment plan; we loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work; build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself; write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1056 Binghamton, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olevnit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-97, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MATURE attendant-companion, well qualified, will care for one needing special attention; institutional, private, splendid references. Write Box M-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furn. rooms (1 with priv. bath); 2 furn. studio apts., kit. priv.; all new; garages; $5-$10 wk. 91 University Rd. Lon. 8815.

Uphams Cor. 3-Room Heated Apt.
Frigidaire, Fireplace, Piazza. Separate entrance. Unusual. Adults. Tel. Col. 9822, Boston.

VERY homelike upper apartment of 2-family house, 8 rooms, excellent closets, bath and toilet, large piazzas 147 Powder House Blvd., Somerville, Mass. Som. 8626-J.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Attractive 4-room apartment in private residence, fireplace, veranda, heated garage, refrigeration, storage, hot water, oil burner; quiet neighborhood; adults; $80. Tel. 5997. 38 Forest Lane.

COUNTRY BOARD

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Comfortable, quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view, home cooking; $12.50 and $15 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, R. D. 2.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. & O. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FACTORY PROPERTY

MANUFACTURING spaces, low rent, $15 to $50 per month. MR. SAVOY, Lenox Garage, 4 St. Botolph St., Boston Circle 6712.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MATTAPOISETT, MASS.—For sale or rent, year-round cottage, 7 rooms; near Mattapoisett; just refinished. Phone New Bedford 3659.

FURNITURE

FINE used furniture in good taste, inexpensive; new Simmons Beautyrest bedding, studio beds. LLOYDS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HOMES TO SHARE

HOUSE to share in the hills of Connecticut; bedroom, study room; modern, housekeeping privileges, quiet, acreage. SUNDIAL GARDENS, High Ridge, Stamford, Conn.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

KENMORE, Buffalo, N. Y.—Room, board, private home for those desiring rest, study or attention. Mrs. Eleanor Smith, 73 Tremaine Ave.

HOUSES FOR SALE

McKEESPORT, PA.—In best residential district, home built of brick backed with building tile, consisting of 6 rooms, b. h., sun parlor, fireplace, bath, clothes shute, laundry in large basement, coal and fruit cellars, front and back porches, garage; wonderful view of Youghiogheny River and Hills. Owner, MRS. LIDA S. CLEVER, Joffre Ave., Stamford, Conn.

Students Advised To Beware of Foes Of Existing Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 16—Students in the University of California here are urged by Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the university, to study contemporary problems as a means of obtaining a clear understanding of the value of democratic principles of government. Knowledge of the issues of the day, he said, would enable them to comprehend the fallacies contained in the pronouncements of those wishing to destroy the existing order.

Touching upon the principles of freedom of speech, thought and assembly, he said there was a difference between liberty and license. The line between liberty that protects the rights of every individual and the license to organize disorder, he asserted, must be sharply drawn.

"The disciples of discontent here and elsewhere developing a doctrine of despair, proclaim a program that, if it were realized in action, would deny to all but a particular group the liberties that they mouth, and prate and demonstrate so much about. Let me urge you to think hard and straight on these matters, and to cherish the basic liberty of the individual which has always been the pride of America.

"You will hear violent abuse of all who are in authority, rabid appeals to selfishness and hatred, and tireless attempts to stir your worst emotions. Only clear thinking can meet such provocation. Salvation does not lie in the exchange of our liberties for political, intellectual, or spiritual serfdom. It lies in the traditional American concept that liberty under the law is the most enviable possession to which man may aspire."

MILLINERY

ROSLYN MILLINERY
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 620 Nostrand Ave., between Pacific and Dean Streets, near First Church; new fall models, $1.98 and up.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office to share evenings; Grand Central area. Telephone Eldorado 5-1855, New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor. ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling st. Slocum 6-8289

PAYING GUESTS

FALL IN VERMONT
At our farm, high in the Green Mountains, enjoy beautiful views, rest and quiet. Excellent food, $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. Write for information.
MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM, Wardsboro, Vt.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Outdoor Dining Room. Sleeping Porches. Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 18

SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Guests desired in adult family; ideal for rest or study. 140-35 Southgate Place, Laurelton 8-4061.

PIANOS WANTED

PIANO WANTED—Cash; state make, price, also whether grand or upright. RANFT, 1870 Morris Ave., Bronx, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

COMFORTABLE, beautiful 10-room English type home, 3 baths, 2-car garage, adequate garden; 10 minutes railroad station; near golf links and main auto highways; 15 miles from Manhattan; near Christian Science church; lease furnished or unfurnished from six months to two years; reasonable terms for value offered to desirable tenant. WALTER KANTACK, 176-10 114th Avenue, St. Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management. Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to purchase a home at a price less than 20 years ago. Choice apartments and dwellings for rent
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1037
27 Years in Flatbush

FOR SALE—$18,500
Spacious Colonial residence in Orienta Point. Circular driveway, 150 foot frontage, center hall, library, screened and unscreened porches, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 servants rooms and bath, 2-car garage. Perfect condition. Will rent furnished or unfurnished. $175.00.
Tels. Mam'k 2800, 2130, Larch. 2951, Rye 7379

Jane Cornell
Opposite Station Mamaroneck, N. Y.

KEMP COMPANY OFFERS.
Westport, 30-acre estate.....$100,000
Darien, 10-acre horseman's paradise... 40,000
Stamford, 5-acre res river setting..... 19,500
Darien, 35-acre res. club section..... 45,000
Bridgeport, 324 acres with lake..... 180,000
Westport, 3-acre colonial res..... 24,750
Stamford, 75-acre ridge, per acre..... 3,500
Tokeneke, 2½ acres wooded. Asking.... 9,500
Leaflets on request. Brokers protected.
DARIEN OR WESTPORT, CONN. N. Y. CITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
For rent, furnished, fine old Cambridge house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, 2-car garage, excellent location.
Dudley & Borland Tel. TRO. 9448

FOR SALE, ABINGTON, MASS.
Very attractive Cape Cod home, very central, corner lot, 9 rooms, laundry, fireplaces, brick oven, hot water heat, bath, 2-car garage, fruit, best of shrubbery; shown by owner. Tel. Rockland 897-J-3.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large, comfortable home on inlet of the Sound; porches with extensive view; excellent cooking. THE MISSES AINLEY, 809 Stuart Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL room in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; $6. 109 E. 15th. Tel. Buc. 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 110 W. 90th.—Two front rooms, neatly furnished, private home, near church; gentleman preferred; reasonable. Schuyler 4-5280, WEBBER.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenette, elev., showers, running water; transients; $4-$7. Endicott 2-3713.

N. Y. C., 601 West 112th, Apt. 6D—Attractive single-double, running water, elevator, near church; reasonable. Phone MO. 2-3913.

N. Y. C., 135 E. 33rd St., Apt. 4E—Comfortable, attractive rooms; $4.50 and $4.00. Lexington 2-0424.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2026 R St. N. W.—Large attractive room for 2 ladies in private home, twin beds, 2 closets, adjoining bath. Decatur 3483.

SHOE REPAIRING

FOR the best service go to G. W. BEDNARK, his Modern Shoe Repairing Shop at 1830 Fletcher Ave. at Huntington Dr., South Pasadena, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION of trust or private and commercial commissions necessitating intelligence, tact and integrity, required by Englishman with 25 years' experience U. S. A., Canada, Britain and Europe, negotiations, patents, market investigation, engineering (M.E.I.C.), sales, publicity, reports. Box W-147, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman wishes position anywhere, housekeeper, companion, secretary, nurse; travel; drive car. Write X-46, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED widow wishes position as companion-housekeeper; refined, educated. MRS. C. D. WEGMANN, 41 Greystone Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

NURSE for one child or companion-housekeeper, capable of taking charge; Long Island preferred. 29 So. St. Paul's Rd., Hempstead. N. Y. Hempstead 422-R.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFINED young woman, three years' experience as child's nurse, desires position. Handy with needle; live out; splendid references. Write Box M-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York

TWO friends (colored), cook and chamber-maid-waitress, wish positions together or singly; country preferred. Tel. AU. 3-3387, N. Y. C

STUDIOS TO LET

EXCEPTIONALLY beautiful studio and reception room, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, available Friday or Saturday (or both) each week, October to July, to piano, violin or cello teacher. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Beresford M. Wells, pianist, accompanist teacher; available for clubs concerts or radio. 753 Parkside Ave. De. 1424

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Piano lessons, 40 minutes $2.00; following teaching ideals William H. Sherwood. FLORENCE HUNTINGTON SMITH, 192 Mayflower Ave, New Rochelle 6487.

TEXTILE MENDING

LOOK OVER your winter garments; moth holes, burns and tears rewoven like new. Rub Textile Mending Service, Little Bldg., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 69 Bromfield St. Boston

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Polly Preston Shoes
New Fall Styles
$5
MEIGS

BAB-O
F. W. BEHRENS INC.
252 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

It's STYLE That Sells
Howland Shoes the first time . . . COMFORT and SATISFACTION that sells them again and again.
SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
HOWLAND'S

BRAUNFIELD
Distinctive Millinery
1215 Main Street
Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.

Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

B. P. S. **PAINTS** B. P. S.
Flat Paint Pat-Co
Semi-Flat Satone
Gloss Fast Enamel Gloss Fast
Ask for Shade Cards
Greenwich Hardware Co.
Tel. 605

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

Giftmart
Gifts for Every Occasion—Knitting Yarns and Instructions
70 West Putnam Ave. Greenwich, Conn.

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone 7-3619 1 to 4 Daily Except Saturday. *Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.*

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

We are the exclusive distributors for the
FERNDELL FOOD PRODUCTS
in Greater Hartford
M. J. BURNHAM, INC.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

May D. Pierce
Interior Decorator
Located at
THE DONCHIAN RUG CO.
205 Pearl Street Telephone 7-1171

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Wallace Nutting's
CLOCK BOOK
First Published at $4
now $1.79
Over 250 photos and cuts of unusual old clocks with authoritative index of American and English clock-makers. Handsomely bound and jacketed.
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us show you how to save money on Automobile Insurance
75 Pearl St. Judd Building
Phone 2-9832

Specializing in
KENDALL and QUAKER STATE OILS
PYROIL TREATED GASOLINE
MOTO-SWAY LUBRICATION
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers
Potomac Service Station
387 Park Street, West of Washington

W. C. MASON CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North
Hazle Brook Coal Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-1033

PUMPERNICKEL BREAD
14c
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 1123 Main Street
536 Asylum Street

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355
For Dependable Service—Select
HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

SQUARE DEAL
Ladies' Tailor—Furrier
9 West Main St. Rooms 109-111

MIDDLETOWN

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
ESTABLISHED 1800
MIDDLETOWN'S HEADQUARTERS
for
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
108 MAIN ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST.
PHONES 1490—2857

SCIRPO BROS.
We Call and Deliver Phone 633
"For Fine Shoe Rebuilding"
SHOE DYEING
and HAT CLEANING
534 Main Street

Middlesex Beauty Salon
Over Capitol Theatre
FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
and
ZOTOS MACHINELESS
Hair Cutting by
MR. CARL, Our Hair Stylist
Phone 350

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Specializing in
Bouclé and Woolens
Cleaning and Dyeing
415 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 364
98 WEST MAIN STREET — PH. 132

D. MILLER CO.
Kenwood Blankets 6.95
New Net Curtains,
98c, $1.12-$1.39 up to $2.50
Armstrong Inlaid Linoleum
$1.59, $1.85 yard
Armstrong Rugs $6.98-$8.50
61 Arch Street Phone 4650

79 W. MAIN STREET
ESTAB. 1890
The Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic
New Britain's and Waterbury's

LATIMER LAUNDRY
Most Complete Launderers Since 1903
33 WALNUT ST. TEL. 36

Marro Shoe Repairing
Shoe Cleaning and Dyeing
Men's and Women's Hats Renovated
89-445 W. Main St. Phs. 2343-1586

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays. *Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section*

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Fall Togs
for the Kiddies
up to size 14
942 CHAPEL STREET

BENEDICT & COE INC. COAL COKE OFFICE 151 TEMPLE ST.
We Deserve a Trial
"blue coal"
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oils
Please mention Monitor
Phone 5-4116

JEWELERS
HIGH GRADE WATCHES and REPAIRS
BERGER and LUNDBERG
149 Temple St., Second Floor
Phone 8-7626

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
CUSTOM TAILORS - KNOX HATS
Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Pajamas
162 ORANGE STREET

MONARCH LAUNDRY
for
CAREFUL CURTAIN LAUNDERING CALL 5-2161

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St 14 So. Main St

FUEL OILS
FAIR CHESTER OIL CO.
Oil Burners Sales and Service
Sales Agents
Timken Oil Burner
TEL. STAMFORD 4-4123

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

TRISTRAM AND FULLER
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies—Venetian Blinds—Floor Coverings and Slip Covers.
You Will Find It a Pleasure to Shop in Our Store
28-34 WALL ST., NORWALK Tel. 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 286

BETTY-LU HAT CO.
New styles shown daily in the most popular shapes and colors.
Fit all headsizes.
129 Washington Street, South Norwalk
(Over Leader Store)

Special Exhibit of
BEAR BRAND YARNS
Mon., Tues., Wed., Sept. 23, 24, 25
MISS ELEANOR BERG OF NEW YORK will be in our Yarn Dept. in charge of the exhibit of "New Yarn Craft Fashions and How to Make Them."
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

THE YARN SHOP
43 Wall Street, Norwalk
Knitting and Crocheting Materials
Free Instructions
Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535 12 to 6 p. m. daily

Newest Fall Showing of Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats—
Exclusive Agency
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
PHONE 4-3179 KODAKS
Scatter Sunshine
With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

MILLER'S
FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
Draperies—Upholstering
Shades—Floor Covering
Telephone 4-6255

Ethel Bland McLaughlin
470 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.
DRESSES
Daytime, Evening and Sportswear
From $6.95 to $18.50

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

The Place to Meet The Place to Eat
We Serve a Special Luncheon, 40c
The Minute Grill
We Serve a Special Full Course Dinner, 60c and 75c
440 Main Street Phone 4-3951

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

CAHILL'S STORE
DRY GOODS
Fine Quality Merchandise
6 N. MAIN STREET Phone 778

WATERBURY

SCHOOL DRESSES
Sizes 5 to 16 Years
Fascinating new models—superbly made—of materials that are guaranteed absolutely FAST in color.
In every wantable color, both light and dark grounds—stripes, plaids, checks, dots, allover figures and plain colors all attractively trimmed.
$1.00—$1.19—$1.50 up to $2.95
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Wordens
SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PHONE 5-1121
26-Piece Sets of Flatware From $10 Up
W. E. PIERPONT, INC.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 BANK STREET

We Specialize in
SPORTWEAR
KNITTED SUITS
SWEATERS, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Delmar's
Home Made Candy Shop
85 EAST MAIN STREET
WATERBURY, CONN.
KARMELKORN
See It Made
School Days Soon Here!
Complete Stocks From Which to Choose in Our Boys' and Girls' Departments
Dress them up with sturdy clothes.
See these values now.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For Magazine Service Phone or Write
Mrs. WM. R. LLOYD
5203 Pembroke Ave. Ph. Hamilton 0602
TILL NOV. 10TH ONLY
2 Years Cosmopolitan, $3.50
2 Years American Magazine, $3.50
Regular Price, $4.00
Is your Literary Digest or Delineator due for renewal?

Phone Calvert 5421 Daily in Attendance
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, JR., Proprietor
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 Lexington Market
Baltimore, Maryland

Eutaw Contracting Co.
(Geo. H. DeCou, Manager)
Specializing in Home Improvements
FREE ESTIMATES
857 N. Eutaw Street Ver. 4026

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Everything
for the
Family and the Home
Everything that is new and style-right for Fall
now ready at
Whitney's
IN ALBANY, N. Y.

A Grate Fire of AMBRICOAL will give cheer and warmth all day long
BLACKBURN, Inc.
TEL. 3-1268

Mr. SAM KING
Stein-Bloch's Expert for Suits
Made to your own measurement, will be in our store Sept. 24th-25th-26th. If you are hard to fit we invite your inspection.
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET

COTRELL and LEONARD
472 Broadway
Distinctive New Fur Fashions in Cotrell and Leonard New Fur Salon

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St.
TEL. 4-4163

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2340

NEW FALL HATS
You'll find the smartest new styles in the Renaissance influence in deep rich colors of green, rust, brown, wine and plum and a type that is most becoming to you
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
CLOVERDALE FARMS CO., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS carry messages of hope and joy
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse Shop
Phone 2-4045 205 E. Jefferson St.
Phone 2-8369

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
Stromberg-Carlson
Atwater Kent and Philco
Radio Repairing
RCA Radiotrons
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD Tel. 1073

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1474 TUCKAHOE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
2½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
AMERICAN GAS

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
O. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt L. 5410

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS D. & H. Lackawanna Ga. 0193 Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
Local and Long Distance Moving

Treadeasy Shoes for Style and Comfort
All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children
LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.

JENNY
HOTEL STATLER
Distinctive Apparel for Misses and Women

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Manufacturers
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
Try Our PURE PORK Home Made SAUSAGE
It Will Please You
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 North Main St. 2090—2091

ITHACA

R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers
ESTABLISHED IN 1875
136 East State Street
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Entertain GUESTS at the
SMÖRGASBORD
Luncheons *Dinners*
Varied Food Served in Continental Manner
307 NORTH TIOGA ST. Tel. 2490

ATWATER'S

Rollins Runstop Silk Hosiery, 79c, $1.00, $1.25 a pair; Trillium Silk Underwear, $1.98, $2.98; Slips, Step-ins and Combinations.
CRANCE SHOP
326 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

Manhattan Shirts for Men..... $1.95
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dept. Store Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Famous Names
Build Confidence
Artcraft Hosiery—Towndale Frocks—Lucette Frocks—Bradley Sportswear—Queen Quality Shoes,
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Treadeasy Shoes for Women
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for Your Fall Planting
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Long Island

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OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
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THE WINDMILL
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Luncheon 50c Weekday Dinner 75c
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"Just Good Food—With a Pleasing Atmosphere"

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Reliable Furrier
Ready-made coats and coats made to order. Bring in your fur coat and let me estimate on remodeling.
Prices Reasonable—Satisfaction Guaranteed
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GREY BOOTERY
Fashion's Favorite Footwear for Men and Women
featuring
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Crossways Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Plain Garments Cleaned 39c
Watch Our Windows for Our Weekly Specials
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Near Christian Science church

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst
Excellent Values May Be Found at
Sigal's Department Store
Outfitters for Men, Women and Children
Featuring New Fall Styles
404 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

New Fall Fashions
$7.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

INSURANCE
Any Kind — Anywhere
FRED STREET
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THE FABRIC SHOP,
has the materials you will need for your new fall outfit.
SEW AND SAVE
McCall—Vogue—Hollywood Patterns
RALPH ATKINS & CO.
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MARGARET IVERSON
formerly with Hickson's
CREATOR IMPORTER
Hats Designed for the Individual.
Specializing in the Hard-to-Fit Head Sizes
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

KNITTING?

Select the yarn, decide on the style—I will show you how.

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BOULEVARD SHOP
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Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . AEROTYPE
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We carry all sizes and widths in Children's Shoes.
80 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Pearl's Millinery
presents
The Latest Fall Hats Priced from $1 to $2.95
In All the Glorious Shades
Sizes 21½ to 24
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Boys' and Girls' Outfitters
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61 South Main Street
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"Freeport's Finest Store"
CLOTHING, HATS,
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HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
85 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

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Charlie's Auto Repair Shop
GAS SUNOCO OILS
DAY—FREE. 7849
NIGHT—WAN. 1120-R
Smith St. and Babylon Turnpike, Merrick

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The Thorne Tea Shop
Unusual Environment
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinners, including Sunday
75c and 85c
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Hempstead's Smart Apparel Shop
DRESSES ● HATS ● SPORTSWEAR
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Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

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Try one of our delicious boxed dinners, some as low as 95c
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SMART NEW FALL MILLINERY—DRESSES
BLOUSES KNITWEAR SKIRTS

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Tires and Accessories
Refrigerators—Oil Burners
Quality and Service at Lowest Prices
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— 74 W. Main St., Patchogue

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MEN'S SHOP Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

NEW YORK

Long Island

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DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
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All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
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Fall Gowns, Distinctive Designs, at Very Moderate Prices.
Knit Suits $5.95 up
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SEA FOOD
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Prompt Deliveries
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A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
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Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Pomeroy 6-4018

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Boys' and Youths' Shop
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"Buy Boys' Wear at a Boys' Store"
Complete Line of Fall Clothing and Furnishings for Boys and Youths
SPECIAL: Boys' 2-Knicker Suits, 10.95

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Expert Tailoring Service
Alterations, Pressing, Dry Cleaning
Garments Called for and Delivered
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WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING
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JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware, Clocks
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Sturdy School Shoes
Carried in all widths.
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Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

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Telephone Lynbrook 8422

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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
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QUALITY GROCERY
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Always Ready to Serve You
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Center Moriches 506
Phones Designated for
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Call Enterprise 4025
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

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Diamonds — Watches — Jewelry
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NEW STYLES IN
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95c up
QUEENS HAT SHOPPE
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For Exclusive but Not Expensive
DRESSES, MILLINERY and SPORTWEAR
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

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Rich. Hill 2-4001

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SODA ✦ CANDY
LUNCHEON
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Richmond Hill 2-3254
Pedicraft Shoes for Children
Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

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Quality Meats
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Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

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Greeting Cards
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Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

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Ridgewood

Phone HE 3-3823
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Devoe Agents
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31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

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CANDY AGENCY
Perfumes Toilet Articles
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Mobilgas
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

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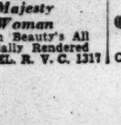

Are you looking for a Hairdresser Madame?
THE MAX Beauty Salon
Is Long Island's Finest
For an appointment call
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SPORT COATS, $10.98 up
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The Store of Satisfaction
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For Yourself
For the Family
For the Home
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Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen
PRUDENCE
Ready to Serve
CORNED BEEF HASH
19 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

The World Famous
Harper Method
"LONG ISLAND'S SMARTEST AND MOST ELEGANT BEAUTY SALON"
Caterer to Her Majesty the American Woman
Where Expert Service in Beauty's All Intricate Lines Is Cordially Rendered
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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HAAS HARDWARE
Specialists in Home Necessities
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CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977—Fl. 9-6957

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MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK N. Y.

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Young Men's Clothing, Shoes, Haberdashery
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Quality and Service Since 1879

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For Your Fur Requirements Consult
Berèy
Craftsman of Reliability
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AT PROSPECT CORNER CRARY
Opposite N. Y., N. H. Station
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Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

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Make the Trust Company YOUR bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service

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Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
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Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
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FAIRBANKS 4-4305

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Miss Marie Scheier
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Yonkers Nepperhan 4200
New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

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Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

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Delicious Home-made Candies

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New Rochelle 5741

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MAYFLOWER GROCER
Established Since 1907
P. SCHUMACHER Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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SEE
ERICH
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Daily Trips to and from New York

Wolfe—Dahms
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Formerly with Bonwit Teller and Joseph
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
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PIANO LESSONS
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Professional Accompanist
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Southern Cooking
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Orders Taken for Home-made Bread and Rolls
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Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Dressing
Tel.: HAMILTON 5183
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
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LADIES' UNDERWEAR
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8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
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and MEN'S CLOTHES
of QUALITY
507 Main Street N. R. 7100

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2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment
Call SEdgwick 3-0909

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REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS
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Serving Brooklyn for Over 67 Years
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NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

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ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
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Fred Winterson
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2442 NOSTRAND AVE.

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Fred H. Herbst
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Atlantic 5-4860

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
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NEVINS 8-4191

Serving Brooklyn 27 Years
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Consult Us About Your
PERMANENT WAVE

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Manhattan

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TRafalgar 7-8200
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Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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Fall models. Originally sold for $10.00 up, wholesale. While they last we will dispose of them for .. 5.00
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Ladies' Hairdressers
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Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up

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Entire Suites Renovated, Polished
Antique Furniture Restored
Shelves, Closets, Partitions Built
We Go Anywhere
Carl W. Schwabe
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Premium Coal and Coke
GET THE BEST
FROM OUR NEW SILOS
Our Automatic Screens
Take Out All Dirt and Dust
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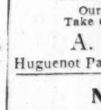
Dress Shop
93 TENTH STREET, NEW DORP
DONGAN HILLS 6-2928

PORT CHESTER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KNIT ONE YOURSELF
Free Instructions. Prices Very Reasonable.
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132 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y.
Near Embassy Theatre—Tel. 174

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Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave Specialist
New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Phone 3306 Phone 3303

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Cleaners SWISS Dyers
We presume that you, too, will be pleased when your neighbors ask your children where they have their blouses and dresses cleaned.
PHONE 644 542 MAIN ST.

20c the lb.
B. & M. FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 *Free Delivery*
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Oakbrook Silk Hose
New Fall Shades
Regular $1.00 Quality 89c
The Wallace Co.
VANDYK
FOOD STORE
Fresh Dressed Chickens, Fowl and Turkeys
366 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Make your own
Knit Suit
Your own hand-made knits are so much more to you
A choice of yarn for your individual taste: Crepe-Gora, a fine wool with rabbit's hair mixture; Magic Angel Crepe, a combination of colors perfectly blended. Many others from which to select.
ART DEPARTMENT
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ROCHESTER

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Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

ZOTOS JAMAL
Machineless Permanent Waves
Soft Water Shampoos
French Method Haircutting
ROLPH HAIRDRESSING
631 Thurston Road Genesee 2120

SMART-FORM
A Foundation Garment
Girdles, Brassieres

MRS. A. A. BOUMAN
70 Meigs Street
Monroe 8420-M

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Lunches, Dinners, Candy, Soda. Gifts, Tourist Information
No Liquor No Jazz
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FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends
Never Less Than 20%

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
GLENWOOD 144

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360 Park Avenue 24 Leighton Avenue
CALL CULVER 150

"Jack" Miller
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542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

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of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH Co., Inc.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
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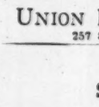
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For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
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Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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WATERTOWN'S NEWEST STORE!
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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SHRIMPS
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are eminently correct for Street or Travel. A complete assortment of all the new Fall shades—in all headsizes.
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Cleaned and reblocked at the Quality Shoe Repair. Thorough and efficient methods insure perfect results!
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Fall Models and Materials Are Now Being Shown
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Fall Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S—99 Main St.

Presenting Autumn's galaxy of new Fall Fashions for Milady; Coats, Suits, Frocks, Gowns, Hats and Wraps, all at the usual ORAM-KIRCHÉ style standard and priced to please.
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FALL
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The Fashion Shop
10 Main Street

If It Is a Bridge or Luncheon
Weiner's Delicatessen
Can supply all your requirements.
476 So. Broadway Tel. YON 4106
Delivery Service

"We Bring New York to You"
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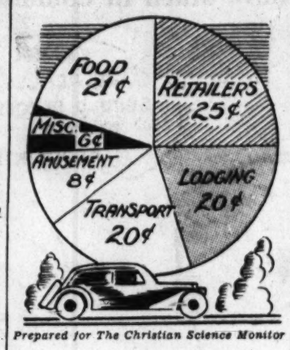
Ladies' Specialty Shop
SEE OUR NEW FALL BLOUSES IN EXQUISITE COLORS AND MATERIALS
Also Neckwear, Handbags and Gloves
369 So. Broadway Tel. YON 5281

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Worth Knowing

HOW THE TOURIST'S DOLLAR IS SPENT



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

92

Check (√) Yes or No

1 Has Fritz Kreisler ever radiocast a violin concert? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is it true that Dolly Madison, wife of the fourth President, was the first to serve ice cream in the White House? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Are more 19-year-olds arrested for crimes than members of any other age group in the United States? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Is it true that less than 10 per cent of the persons held responsible by coroners' juries investigating traffic fatalities are convicted by the courts? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is the adjective "ambidextrous" applied to animals which live equally well on land and in the water? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Does the United States have an animal which carries its young in a pouch? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Is British Guiana in South America? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Did Shelley write the poem beginning, "My heart leaps up when I behold"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. If a servant in the official household of an American Ambassador were to be arrested for speeding, would he be subject to American law? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Was Gehazi the servant of Elijah? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

—Answers

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Daily Features

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

'Night Clubs'

A BOY and his father decided to remodel their basement into a recreation center. They had no money, but the father had a small insurance fund saved, and he lent it to himself and son for a few months.

When the rooms were finished with their homemade ping-pong tables and other games, together with a place to cook some simple food, they announced they would form "night clubs" at a reasonable rate per boy or father.

Every night in the week, except Sunday, their rooms have "clubs" come to spend the evening. And long before the father's insurance was due, the "firm" had the necessary money. Parents were glad to spend money to give their children safe, happy evenings in their own locality. C. A. R.

In Lighter Vein

Comparison

A father and his little boy were having a discussion on legal matters.

"What is a retaining fee?" asked the little boy.

His father replied: "A retaining fee is a fee paid to a lawyer before he will undertake to do any work for a client."

"Oh!" replied the little boy, "like putting a shilling in the meter before you get any gas."—*Toronto Globe.*

Hm-m!

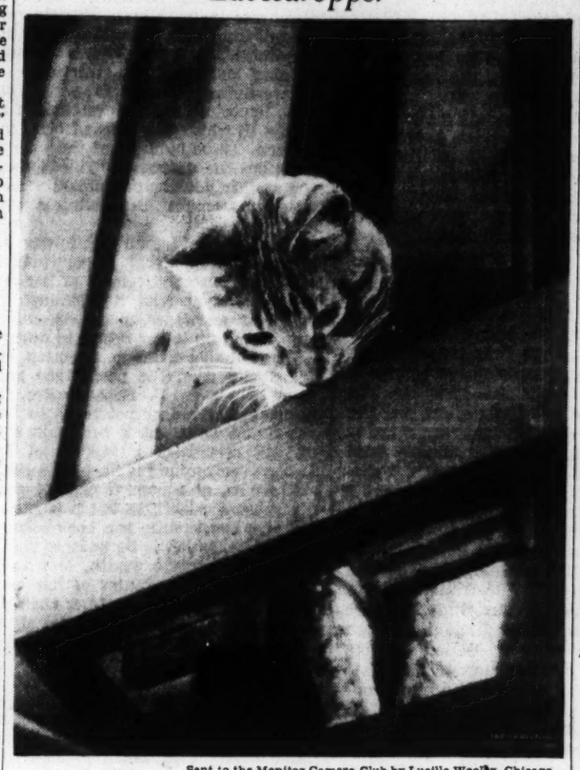
Book borrower's version: Read 'em and keep!

"Why, Polly's taken to you already, Major."

Quotation for Today

THERE is no good arguing with the inevitable. The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your greatcoat.—LOWELL.

Eavesdropper



Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Lucille Woolby, Chicago

SMUDGE DOES A LITTLE WATCHFUL WAITING

Brevities

Milwaukee Sentinel: An inspection of the household food bill induces the sad reflection that we are approaching a period when we shall carry our money to the store in a basket and bring back our purchases in our change pocket.

Punch: The suggestion made by an authority recently that the ancient Egyptians may have been on the point of using poison gas for warfare indicates that they rose to an even higher degree of civilization than has been supposed.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

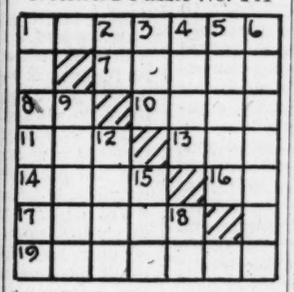
Neapolis

WHEN Paul had reached the city of Troas during the course of his second missionary journey, he there saw a vision of one who said, "Come over into Macedonia, and help us" (Acts 16:9); and feeling that this was equivalent to a divine command, the Apostle and his companions at once set sail, and they first set foot upon the continent of Europe at Neapolis, the port of Philippi (a larger town lying some 10 miles inland) (Acts 16:11).

Whether Paul actually preached at Neapolis at this time, or later, we do not know for certain, though he no doubt passed through the city on his way from Philippi to Troas toward the close of his third missionary tour (cf. Acts 20:6), and possibly on other occasions.

It appears that Neapolis (literally "new town") originally bore the name Daton, and was famed for its shipbuilding and gold mines.

Crossword Puzzle No. 141



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Displayed
7—Feeble-minded
8—Part of "to be"
10—Genus of herbs
11—Weaken
13—Town in the Netherlands
14—Street-wanderer
16—Printer's measure
17—More trim
19—Those who annoy

Down

1—Farm-laborer
2—Sun-god
3—Collection of sayings
4—Dreadful
5—Evade
6—Makes insane
9—Girl's name
12—Rodent
15—A god
18—An action (law)

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A GROUP of farmers here are daily contributing fresh fruit, vegetables, dairy products, and other provisions, to more than 200 needy families whom these country people do not know, and have never seen.

Every night, except Sundays and holidays, when the Farmers' Public Market ceases selling direct from grower to the public, all provisions that remain unsold are donated by these country folks to representatives of the Parent Teachers Association. These workers then distribute the food to needy families.

Daily Anecdote

A Right Manly Speech

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A RATHER painful occasion, George the Third proved himself a man of sensibility and good taste. That occasion was when John Adams, the first minister of the United States to the court of St. James's, presented his credentials to George the Third, a defeated enemy, humbled in possessions and pride.

Adams made a few remarks relative to his mission—it was a hard situation for *him*, too. Then he expressed the hope that "the good old humor" might be restored between the two English-speaking nations.

The King listened with dignified attention, and his answer was touching in its sincerity. In a low, broken voice, with long pauses between the clauses and sentences, he said:

"I wish you, Sir, to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do by my duty to my people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to the separation. But the separation having become inevitable, I have always said, and I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power."

Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Orange Daily Courier
"Pardon Me—Are You Looking for a Lion?"

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
See if You Can Pick Up an Olive Branch

—Herblock in Orange Daily Courier
School Days, School Days, Dear Old Golden Rule Days

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
His Achilles Heel!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Besides, a Little Water Never Hurt Anybody*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Messengers*

By CARMACK

Joan is giving a party Saturday afternoon and today she asked Tiddlywinks and me to deliver the invitations for her—"You take this one to your Boss," she said to me, and Tiu you take this one to Jimmie"—
And away we went—
Next she gave me one to take to Mary Jane—
On my way back from Mary Janes house I met Tiu taking one to Tubby, Buddy and Marmaduke—
My! If Joan is enjoying this as much as we are she must be having as much fun getting ready for the party as she will have at the party itself!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Subbing" for the Supreme Court

NOW that the Liberty League's special bench of fifty-nine distinguished corporation lawyers has pronounced the Wagner Labor Relations Act unconstitutional, will a mere nine-member Supreme Court dare to disagree? We venture to believe it will if in their own judgment it finds the act as presented in an actual case to be consonant with the Constitution. We believe the Supreme Court will be no more bullied by this unsolicited and hypothetical ruling than by the equally unanimous opinion of labor unions in favor of the law. We believe the court will not permit either the Administration or the Liberty League to usurp its unique prerogatives as guardian of the Constitution.

The opinion of the Liberty League's committee is, of course, an erudite exposition of the case against the Wagner Act. Quite possibly several members of the committee who have represented corporations which have been and are fighting further regulation of business, even such regulation as that over the stock exchanges, believe they are uninfluenced by their experience and business connections. But it is a mistake to offer this ex parte argument as an impartial opinion, rendered as a "patriotic duty in answering the inquiries of many persons and perhaps hastening a determination of this question by the judicial branch of the Government." Inquiries could have been answered without this splurge and without trying to push the Supreme Court.

Quite possibly the lawyers are legally accurate in their statement, but they have stated only one side. And the measuring of a law against the yardstick of the Constitution is not so simple a matter as measuring a yard of cloth. The case on which the test comes, the manner of presentation and many other unstable factors, enter any determination of constitutionality. Learned judges in lower courts had upheld NRA in the very case where the Supreme Court decided it was unconstitutional.

And ultimately this question involves much more than legality. It involves social and economic policy. On the legal side there can be no substitute for the Supreme Court. Neither a bench of eminent corporation attorneys nor the massed votes of labor sympathizers can take the place of final judgment by the constituted authority. Statesmanship as well as legal learning will enter into that decision.

After the court has spoken, the question may again revert to the political sphere. Then, if needed, efforts by the corporations to influence public opinion will be in order. Then, if necessary, it will be proper for labor to seek by popular vote to amend the Constitution to permit the desired legislation. But until then such efforts must appear to be aimed at prejudicing the decision.

Moreover, resort to excessive legalism will never obtain the just and humane relation between employer and employee which is to the advantage not only of them both but of the community. Labor would do better to seek such adjustments without too much reliance on laws or government and the corporations would do well to seek them without too much refinement of legalistic arguments.

Fighters to a Finish

ANY faint-hearted supporter of prohibition who may have been tempted to regard it as a lost cause and who attended the recent sixty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Atlantic City, N. J., must have shed any sense of defeatism right there and then.

A fighter who never knows he is licked just isn't licked, and the ringing cheers that answered the call of Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president, for the broadest program ever known to outlaw liquor left no doubt as to the militant resolution of the W. C. T. U. Its tremendous membership is out to put the dry act back where it was before repeal.

"The bootlegger is still with us," said one speaker. "At the end of two years of liquor sale, Congress and the state legislatures are busy passing laws which will get rid of the bootlegger." Her statement has its corroboration in the fact that a week or two ago revenue cutters captured $250,000 of liquor on a smuggling vessel. Criticism of the Administration was frank. Dr. Izora Scott, director of the W. C. T. U. department of legislation, declared:

> Without question, the policy of the Administration has been to get rid of as many dry states as possible . . . to bring in liquor-tax revenue in order to get federal relief money

and added that "promises to protect dry states have not been kept."

At the convention plans were laid to establish a training school from which teachers would be sent all over the United States to educate the public in the positive evil results of drink and the futility of all attempts to control the traffic short of its abolition. A contribution of her entire savings to this purpose was made by one woman. Her generous sacrifice symbolizes the spirit in which the W. C. T. U. gallantly carries on its unceasing battle against the curse of drink.

Architect of Independence

NO OTHER leader than Manuel Quezon should have been the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, and his overwhelming election indicates an encouraging measure of national unity. It is of real advantage that a leader like Señor Quezon stands out above the political rank and file. With the sixteen-cylinder political equipment of the Philippine people, such might well not have been the case.

Señor Quezon is the architect of Philippine independence, and so he deserved to become the first President. His chief rival, the magnificent veteran, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, stands for old strife and stubborn resistance on both sides. It was not war, but compromise, that finally produced the Philippine Commonwealth, and so it was fitting for Señor Quezon, the man of compromise, to poll several times the vote of General Aguinaldo, the great warrior.

Every friend of Philippine independence knows the long road ahead. Even the national unity which Señor Quezon evokes does not touch many elements in the body politic, and of course it has only minor bearing on the graver problems: economic viability and international stability. The politically coherent population in the Philippines is balanced by unassimilated masses of Japanese and Chinese, and there are always the non-Christian populations who may or may not fit peaceably into the new order. President-elect Quezon has promised them fullest self-government, but that may not be enough.

Yet despite the pressing background difficulties, no step in the transition now shaping hopefully toward independence could have been more satisfactory than this expected victory of Señor Quezon. He is in a firm position now to negotiate with the United States on the real problems of his nation: economics and international relations. Upon his success in these negotiations, upon the kind of economic independence which grows on Philippine soil in the next ten years—with generous concessions from the United States required—upon world politics as worked out in the China seas, will depend the outcome on July 4, 1946. For upon that day, the islands will or will not emerge into full independence.

Nationalistic Money

FOR some time the feeling has been growing in the United States that Great Britain has become less and less interested in exchange stabilization. On May 13, Secretary Morgenthau made a bid for a pound-dollar understanding. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, answered soothingly. Then Secretary Hull, perhaps the most zealous pro-stabilizer in the world, through the newspaper correspondents, issued an invitation to Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government, to come to Washington. Sir Frederick never came, and is now in Japan on his way to China, where he may yet add that country, distracted by the uncertainties of American silver policy, to the so-called "sterling bloc," or that important group of nations which have hitched their currencies to the British unit. Britain has appeared steadily less interested in stabilization. For this reason considerable interest attaches to Sir Arthur Salter's explanation of the British standpoint appearing in the current issue of Foreign Affairs.

Sir Arthur confirms the American feeling. He says frankly that the gold countries (meaning the United States as well) "delude themselves if they think that the sterling countries will return definitely to fixed gold parities except under very specific conditions; or if they think that these conditions can be satisfied within the space of a few months, or even of a few years." There is no difficulty in gathering from these plain words that the outlook for currency stabilization is bleak. But Sir Arthur, who is a pro-stabilizer, is afraid that nationalistic currencies may become perpetuated if some intermediate step is not taken. Therefore, he proposes that the American, British and French treasuries should come to some arrangement for maintaining specified ratios between these main currencies.

This in itself is a kind of stabilization. From Britain's standpoint, however, it would not be stabilization on the gold standard. All that would be done would be to take the present rate, $4.94 to the pound, and, by joint action between the two treasuries, maintain the rate within a range, say, of $4.85 and $4.95. Within this range the two treasuries (or central banks) could pool their exchange equalization funds in resisting any speculative attack up or down. It is intended that a similar arrangement should apply to France and the franc.

None feels the need more than this newspaper for a return to international order. Economic selfishness lies at the root of the present political *détente*. It seems to have become so imbedded in the consciousness of nations that any return to an international money system (for that is what, in fact, a system tied to the gold standard amounted to) is out of range of practical politics. The various units are prevented, in other words, from resuming their old relation under a common parent. The next best thing is to cultivate the cousinhood advocated by Sir Arthur Salter.

A Long Time Ago

Book News of the Day

EUROPEAN society before the war is the background of two current books. Robert Briffault's EUROPA (New York: Scribner. $2.75) is a monumental novel describing in detail the decay of the "upper" classes. It has been compared to Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past" and with Jules Romains's "Men of Good Will."

The resemblance to Proust is the stronger, because Briffault, like Proust, deals principally, almost entirely, with the top story of a crumbling social edifice, whereas Romains pictures the entire building, and reveals its structure.

Nevertheless, "Europa" is an important book, important for its revelation of the depths to which a privileged class may descend. There is much of the unlovely in it, but the author of "The Mothers" and of "The Making of Humanity" is no mere sensationalist. His realism is essential to his subject.

Mabel Dodge Luhan's EUROPEAN EXPERIENCES (New York: Harcourt Brace. $3.75) is the second volume of her reminiscences. It carries her through her first two marriages, her long sojourn abroad and up to her return to America.

Mrs. Luhan's claim to attention rests principally upon the people she knew, most of all on D. H. Lawrence. The present volume does not reach to Lawrence and Taos, but it brings in a list of the celebrities a woman of Mrs. Luhan's background is likely to meet.

There is, of course, a deal of gossip about these celebrities, but it is surprising how consistently the book sticks to its subject, which is its author. Born to wealth, married to wealth, Mrs. Luhan was naturally the center of her world. She visits the relatives of her then husband (Edwin Dodge) in Boston: "It was his natural wish, more to have them see me than to have me see them."

She has a characteristic attitude toward money. "Of course we did spend a lot of money on the villa. Edwin bought it, my mother gave us forty or fifty thousand dollars with which to do it over, and besides that we spent all our income on 'things' for it for years."

The uses of banks are interestingly described on the same page: "At the French Lemon Bank where I was always running in after money, and where I could not keep my account straight or even understand it, once Mr. Lemon appeared from the depths in the rear and asked me to go behind there with him. He proceeded to tell me my account was greatly overdrawn, and I had so little realization of business and his manner was so apologetic that I thought it was he who was in some embarrassment, so I hastily assured him that that was all right, and that I had every confidence in the bank, and I hurried out to my car and away. . . . I believe the clerks there used to think me something between a joke and a darling."

On the whole, perhaps Mrs. Luhan reveals even more clearly than Mr. Briffault the reasons for the collapse of prewar society.

L. A. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Idols With Feet of Clay

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THOSE times the history of which is told in the storybooks, there were giants, we were led to believe, just as in all the years before and after the generation of giants there have been heroes, or traditions of heroes, and champions of the cause of the people, many of whom have, in some time of stress or trial, revealed shocking and disillusioning feet of clay. To the young, the awakening that follows the realization that many of the things we read, or hear, or imagine we see are not true or do not exist in fact, is disappointing and discouraging.

Unhappily the lessons taught by experience seem hard to learn. Sometimes even those who esteem themselves perspicacious, alert, sagacious, find themselves convicted of being as gullible and susceptible as the youngster who clings to his belief in fairies and the story of the three little pigs. Emotionally, where politics is concerned, we seem not yet to have passed the stage of blind and unthinking credulity. If this were not the case we would not repeat past blunders of judgment or continue to barter, in the open market, those political and civic rights which in theory are inalienable.

* * *

The foregoing brief observations are not mere generalities. Many incidents recently combine to impress upon those who observe and endeavor to read the signs of the times the futility, if not the utter folly, of the attempts by the designing, the selfish, and the inordinately ambitious to set themselves above their fellows in the role of master politicians or as dictators of the destinies of their neighbors.

In Massachusetts, far to the north and east; in Louisiana, far to the south, and elsewhere as the political compass is boxed showing the four corners of our little world, we see ambitious dynasties in the varying stages of their rise, decline and fall. Directing the work of building, standing distraught in the struggle to exist, or lying prone in the wreckage of his crumbling citadel, we see the figure of some one person who for a time has exalted himself or who has been raised up above his fellows.

A day or two ago the people of the United States observed the anniversary of the birth of their Constitution. Many inspiring addresses were delivered, and countless editorials were printed in which it was sought, on one side, to warn all of the threatened invasion of the liberties vouchsafed by that document, and on the other side to reassert and re-establish confidence and faith in the promises made. Those orators and writers who so eloquently and convincingly expressed alarm because of invasions threatened or accomplished seek to rally their listeners or readers to a defense against a more or less theoretical enemy which, it seems to me, has been set up, as a man of straw, armed only with those weapons which have been carelessly left in its hands by those who should possess and guard them unceasingly.

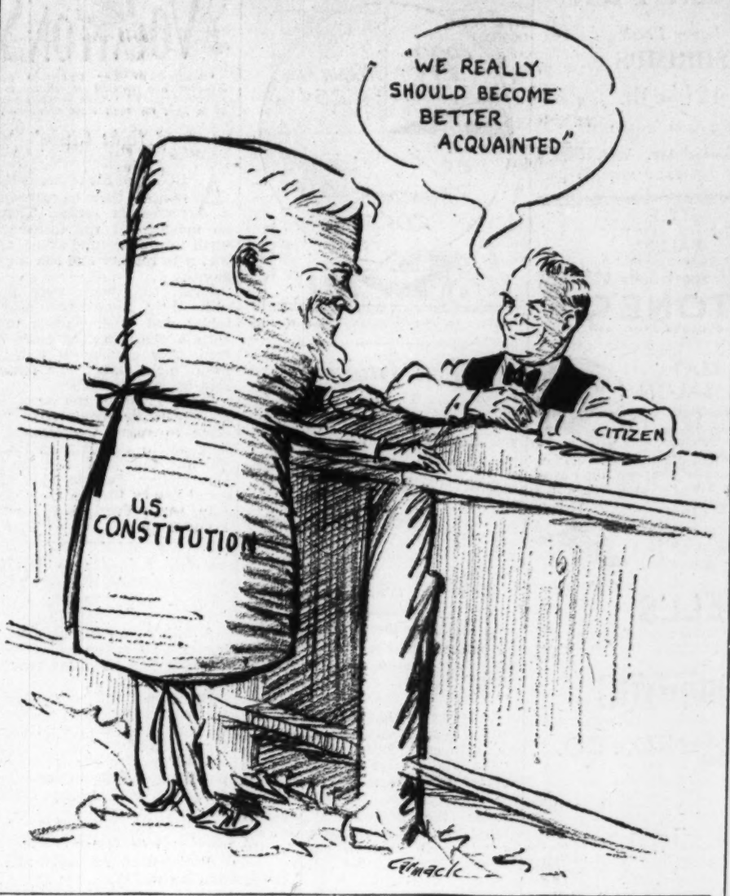
* * *

We have heard and read much in recent days of liberties and rights of which it is said we have been deprived. Is it true that we have been deprived of anything except what we have carelessly or consciously surrendered? To those who are now denounced as despoilers or designing usurpers there has been given at some time by the people, the voters of the land, a warrant of authority as legislators or as executors, which has been the gauge of their power and authority.

This is the realization that comes as an echo to the warnings now being sounded and the alarm which is being rung. The decision as to the wisdom or necessity of recalling that warrant of authority rests with the people who, unheedingly or willingly, underwrote the experiments which have been undertaken and the perilous adventures in political dictatorship which have caused us all to think soberly as we appraise the dangers which seem to beset us.

The way out is as plainly and unmistakably indicated as was the way in. There is a means by which the wishes, the wisdom, the studied decisions of the governed may be expressed. This is the caucus, the primary, and the ballot box, all agencies and instruments of democratic government. A political dictator, a coterie or a bloc may seek to hinder this full and free expression, or an administrator of vast appropriations of public funds, or credits may seek to fabricate a house of cards as a defense or as a refuge. But none of these can avail while freemen live in the realization of that concept of democracy which is their birthright and inalienable heritage.

They Have Much in Common



Inward Peacemaking—and Outward

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Inward Peacemaking," as advocated in your editorial under the title recently, is undoubtedly the Christian way, yet many specific outward steps remain to be taken before Mars topples to his final fall in human esteem and practice. One of the most urgent demands in a world again responding to the delusive swing and lure of martial display is to break through public apathy with the truth about war.

On every hand war "games" are reported in detail. Fleet maneuvers fill the newsreels. Britain's Jubilee celebration so far aroused patriotic emotions that even stanch peace advocates, watching the imperial fleet in line on line off Spithead, exclaimed with unbounded pride. Proud of death-dealing 16-inch guns!

Of course, the pride is really in England and in the fleet as a defensive weapon. That is exactly the subtlety of war and its legalized atrocities. Instead of being ashamed of the necessity to carry firearms against their neighbors, nominal Christians glory in it! Greece and Rome glorified war, as most nations have at one time or another. Yet even in antiquity war was sometimes portrayed in its barbaric crudity.

In Peiping sits a squat, repulsive little idol—the god of war— with malignant black eyes peering stupidly from behind a black, matted forelock. I have never seen a portrayal of war in print or on canvas that so quickly stripped away the glamour that—for soldiers—never survives the first day in the trenches.

We need to combat actively the current pro-war publicity in the press, newsreels, magazines and on the radio. As memories of the last war fade, this publicity fosters or even creates interest in war and a belief that it isn't so bad after all. Most insidious of all is the persistent whisper that war is inevitable.

Now as never before peace workers ought to be active with pen, voice and hand to safeguard the hard-won and not yet satisfactory advances made in the pacific settlement of international disputes. The benumbing apathy which would chain them arises from discouragement over recent reverses. Instead, reverses simply show the need for greater activity in the cause of peace. Reversals due to the stubborn revival of force-fostering practices never disprove the rightness of pacific procedures.

Today's demand is for strengthening existing peace organizations in two ways: by supporting any advances made to date; and by enlarging pacific procedures to cover more of the fundamental economic issues from which conflicts like that in Manchuria and Ethiopia arise.

ROLAND HALL SHARP

Brookline, Mass.

Tho Kathper Did

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Katy may lisp, but if she does she's agile. The "daring young man on the flying trapeze" is an unyielding stone image by comparison. Let any doubter try lisping with his collar bone and his shoulder blades. Entomology is not my long suit, and I don't know that I've ever met up with Katy, but on Saturday night before the editorial appeared in the Monitor a group of us gave Kasper an annoying half hour with a flashlight while he howled his head off for Katy, with nary a response from her. Kasper was parked on the clematis and vocalizing. The flashlight revealed a little brown sounding board about the size of a lentil on the back of Kasper's neck. Little semicircles edged with tiny brown hooks were cut into the top of his gay green wings. As Kasper perched with long, long antennae pointing toward the Little Dipper, he moved his wings in and out like the sides of an old-fashioned bellows. This motion caused the little hooks to scrape on the little sounding board and "Katy-did-did . . . did-did" was the result. Kasper was gentlemanly, and maintained his dignity despite our impertinent intrusion and his resemblance to a dumpy lima bean pod.

T. S. K.

Chicago, Ill.

For the League of Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Prominent among the nefarious and ignoble habits of the malcontent is the attempt to condone the laziness behind his refusal to support a good cause by emphasizing the instances when the good cause proved itself imperfect. It is a miserable kink which in a world of less and greater evils would leave unlaid practical foundations beneath the idealistic vision.

Mr. Anthony Eden's masterly presentation of the case for the League of Nations ought to be enough to convince glass-house dwellers throwing stones that their satirical missiles are suicidal.

In Mr. Eden may we not hail the re-emergence of the race of philosopher-statesmen mourned by many as extinct? Anyway, all people of good will must wish general acceptance of the principle that if collective security is a risk, it is a risk for righteousness.

DAVID F. THOMPSON

Boltenhampton, Bridport, Dorset, Eng.

For Temperance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter dated Nov. 8, 1865, written in Orwell, N. Y., my Grandmother describes a visit to Holyoke, Mass: "I rode . . . about the village one afternoon. There are some noble factories, both cotton and woolen—besides thread and paper mills. . . . I did not notice but one hotel—the Holyoke House, a large brick building near the depot—and what struck me as peculiar, I was told that the businessmen of the place pay the keeper $1000 per year to keep a temperance house."

Modern businessmen take notice!

Waltham, Mass. CLAUDIA POTTER

The Wide Horizon

One Farmer Proves It Can Be Done

By Frederick W. Carr

"IT'S hard for a poor man to come into this fertile old section, build himself up and win some land of his own," said the fieldworker from the college of agriculture. "It's a fight. It takes persistence, but it can be done."

And here is proof of his statement, in the words of a man who did it.

* * *

I saw I wasn't getting anywhere. I was married, and had accumulated a pair of good mules and some dairy cattle. But the soil where my father was farming was gone. It was worn out. The land out there was hilly—high sandy hills. The rains cut gullies into it, and in the bottoms sand washed down over good dirt.

So I decided to come to the rich land of the Mississippi delta. There have been a good many of us from the hills that have struck out this way. The lowlands along the Mississippi River here make, they say, one of the finest places in the world for growing cotton.

Like the rest, I had no money to put into a farm.

On the 13th day of April, 1928, I came over here and agreed to buy 160 acres by paying thirty bales of cotton a year, weighing 500 pounds each, for six years.

Most of the tract was in woods, but the man who sold it to me told me that forty acres were cleared. He misrepresented. That was the year after the great flood on the Mississippi, and the place had all been washed away. Because of the high weeds, it was hard to tell how much had been cultivated. When I started to work, I found only thirteen acres cleared.

There were no improvements of any kind left after the flood. The owner told me that house over there was in good shape. The day I moved here it fell to pieces. The proprietor of the plantation next to my place lent me a house.

I brought the mules with me and sold the cattle. They brought just a few hundred dollars, and I put that into houses.

Before I got any land cleared, the interest began coming on me, and I wasn't able to grow enough cotton on the little acreage that could be planted to pay off the thirty bales a year.

The man who sold me the land thought I was stuck. I guess he figured he was going to get it back with what I had added free. I saw I couldn't keep up. I tried to get him to pay me a little money for what I had put in and I would quit, but he wouldn't do it.

Then I went back to my daddy and asked him to finance me. He had worked hard and had resources. Today he owns 880 acres, poor though it is, has some money and no debts. He helped me out.

* * *

Now I've cleared all of the 160 acres, except that original thirteen, which was clear to start with. Later I bought forty acres more, and have nearly paid for them.

On the contract to pay thirty bales a year for six years, I've already delivered 120 bales and owe sixty more, which means about $3600. This year's crop, I think, will more than clear off debts.

I'm fighting for 140 bales of cotton this year. It's true I've got to pay the government tax of about $30 a bale on it all, because of not belonging to the AAA. I would have liked to come in on the AAA, but just couldn't.

What I would have been allowed to plant this year was figured on how much cotton I was growing before I had hardly any of my land cleared. It would have given me a base acreage of only twenty-five acres. It you average three-quarters of a bale an acre, you are doing well. On twenty-five acres I could not raise the thirty bales I've got to pay each year. Some years we get a bale to the acre.

I had no choice. I've got 120 acres in cotton and the rest in corn and alfalfa.

Except for the last sixty bales, I owe nothing on the commodities I'm now growing.

* * *

The man who moves over here as I did will come out all right if he is willing to take a hard bump. But my experience with many of the white folks who move here is that they want the best location on an improved road and, instead of going out in the field and working, want to drive up and down the highway in an automobile.

I fed one white tenant of mine and his family all winter, and in the spring he told me, "I'm going to stay here all year and not do any work." But he didn't.

Another share-cropper of mine I paid $600 on halves. That is, he drew $600 clear for his labor. I furnished everything else, including food for a good share of the year. He had some children, and they worked mighty hard. The family went away and spent it all. When they came back to me, they had nothing.

People don't lay up anything. I gave him a cow for a little piece of work he did clearing land, but he didn't want to be bothered with it.

I've had four or five white tenants walk off on me. You feed the family all winter, expecting them to pay it back by working your crop, and sometimes they clear out in the spring to get rid of their debt. You haven't any protection against it.

Folks say I don't have to work—but you see my hands.

I could hire my help, yet I'd rather get out in the fields and work. That's what I've been trained to and all I know.

I'd hate today to think I couldn't get out somewhere and make a little living by honest work.